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Hongkong Daily Press

ESTABLISHED 1857

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom

No. 22846. 號陸拾肆佰捌千貳萬式第 伍初月次年未辛 HONG KONG, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1931. 拜拜禮 日伍拾月拾年壹卅佰玖千壹英 Price Single Copy, 10 cts. Per Month, \$3.

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DIARY OF LOCAL EVENTS.

TO-DAY.

(October 15.)

Legislative Council Meeting.
Lawn Bowls, Shanghai v. Combined and Division Electric Recreation Club ground.
Racing: Entries Close For Tenth Extra Race Meeting, noon.
Ping Pong: Men's Championship: Siu Siu Ching v. Siu Siu Kow (Eastern A.A.).
University Medical Society Meeting, Prof. Sheehy on "Sinanthropus".
Theosophy and What It Means, Mr. J. Russell at Theosophical Society.
Helena May Institute, Concert, 8.30 p.m.
Queen's Theatre: "Reaching for the Moon".
World Theatre: "Soul of Liberty" (Chinese film).
Star Theatre: "Bishop Murder Case".
Central Theatre: "Young Eagles".
King's Theatre: "A Connecticut Yankee".
Prince's Theatre: "Wonder of Women".
Majestic Theatre: "Charlie Chan Carries On".
Dinner Dances at Hong Kong Hotel and Peninsula Hotel.
European Mail: Inward: Europe via Neapattan (Kashgar), Europe via Siberia (Empress of Russia).
Tides: High at 12.35 and 1.25; Low at 5.41 and 4.51.

FRIDAY.

(October 16.)

Lawn Bowls: Shanghai v. Happy Valley Clubs, Police ground.
Aquatics: Entries Close for V.R.C. Harbour Races.
Hockey: Club "A" v. Recreation, King's Park, 5.15 p.m.
Hong Kong University Union, Anniversary Dance, 9 p.m.
Whist Drive in Kowloon: Union Church Hall, 9 p.m.
Queen's Theatre: "Reaching for the Moon".
World Theatre: "Soul of Liberty" (Chinese film).
Star Theatre: "Bishop Murder Case".
Central Theatre: "Young Eagles".
King's Theatre: "A Connecticut Yankee".
Prince's Theatre: "Hot For Paris".
Majestic Theatre: "Charlie Chan Carries On".
Tan Dance at King's Restaurant.
Dinner Dances at Hong Kong Hotel and Peninsula Hotel.
European Mail: Inward: Europe via Suez (Patroclus). Outward: Europe via Siberia (Hakone Maru) 3.30 p.m.; Europe via Suez (Haruna Maru) 6 p.m.
Tides: High at 1.47; Low at 6.45 and 5.10.

SATURDAY.

(October 17.)

Interport Lawn Bowls:—Hong Kong v. Shanghai, Club de Recreation ground, 3 p.m.
League Football Programme.

A NAVY SUITED TO OUR NEEDS.

THE FOLLY OF TOO ENTHUSIASTIC DISARMAMENT.

BRITAIN'S DANGEROUSLY DEPLETED CRUISER STRENGTH.

In times of acute depression, with economy and greatly reduced expenditure in all minds and on all lips, it is almost inevitable that a certain impatience should be felt with those who urged, at the present time, a strengthening rather than a weakening of our Naval Defences, writes Captain B. Acworth, R.N. (Retired).

It is certainly a sobering thought that we are to-day spending approximately £110,000,000 on armaments, especially when it is a matter of common knowledge that this vast expenditure is not providing that security which it is the business of Navies and Armies to guarantee.

The existence, the quite unnecessary, existence as many think, of a separate Air Force, involves an additional expenditure of approximately £15,000,000, which could immediately be saved if the few hundred machines of the R.A.F. were incorporated, with the flying personnel, in the Navy and Army.

The wholesale mechanisation of the Army, involving a great expenditure on material and a steadily shrinking personnel, has left us with military forces scarcely adequate for their world-wide police duties while laying on the backs on the Navy and Merchant Marine vast transport responsibilities in the event of trouble.

Our Sure Shield.

The Navy, steadily reduced by a series of holidays during the past years, has insufficient cruisers to secure our food, fuel, and general trade, and to give security to the mechanised Army should it be despatched overseas.

Though the country is utterly impoverished, and internal demoralisation is evident on all hands, there is, nevertheless, a strong floodtide of determination to check the follies of the past ten years and to recover that place of authority among the nations which we have temporarily lost. If we are to be successful in

the coming years, and if we are to resist the disintegration that is taking place about us, it is surely a matter of urgency that we should cover ourselves with that shield which our sea-power alone can provide.

Has not the time arrived when we may all with advantage ask ourselves what Pacifism has achieved? Has it extended the reign of law and friendliness in Europe, America, or the East? Has it, except in our own case, reduced armaments? We know, if we are honest with ourselves, that "Pacifism" has accentuated what it set out to appease, and landed Great Britain in a position of weakness and vulnerability unequalled for many centuries.

France, to-day, holds a position of authority in the world that for generations was the strong and unprovocative position held by Great Britain clothed in the quiet might of that sea-power we have now, forsworn and dissipated. In our weakness wise men are surely thankful that strength and stability are established by a great friendly Power which openly deplores and regrets the apostasy of British Sea Power.

France, indeed, is holding the European fort against the forces of anarchy until such time as Great Britain can re-shoulder her historic rôle.

Though many peace-loving and peaceable people consider that the strength of the British Navy should be governed by our own absolute needs without reference to ratios and delicate calculations based upon foreign fleets, it is none the less appreciated that for some years to come "Parities" and "Ratios" must be faced. According to present arrangements we are committed to yet another Disarmament Conference early next year, and not until 1933 are we free agents to reconstruct our Navy to the demands of security instead of at present, to ephemeral policies. When, then, should be the guiding principle of limitation in the coming years?

(Continued on Page 4.)

NOTICE.

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THE SINCERE CO., LTD.
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USE OF WIRELESS IN WARTIME.

FLEET IN CONSTANT COMMUNICATION WITH
ITS BASE.

QUESTION OF JAMMING: A DIFFICULT PROBLEM.

[By Sir Herbert Russell.]

Mr. Stanley Baldwin has several times expressed his conviction that the popular growth of wireless is one of the strongest influences of our time for peace. His view is that it brings a sense of international contact, a much fuller inter-racial knowledge, and a realization of how much all humanity—at any rate, all civilized humanity—has in common. In fact, wireless represents a sort of vicarious "getting together," and people at home listening to "Die Fledermaus" from Vienna, or "La Traviata" from Rome, or Wagner from Berlin, or "Faust" from Toulouse, feel that fighting with nations which can produce such works really does seem rather a mad sort of business. I think there is a great deal of truth in Mr. Baldwin's idea, although there is another side to it, for I never listen to the jazz performances which the B.B.C. so beautifully purveys—such listening being confined to the length of time it takes me to reach the instrument and switch off—without wondering how on earth we can regard war with the country responsible for such an infliction as "unthinkable."

But these reflections are purely incidental to my present theme, which is a consideration not of the possible influence of wireless in preventing war, but the part it may play in the course of war, and especially naval war. The means of communication is a matter of vital necessity to the conduct of all military operations, using the term in its very widest and most comprehensive sense. The value of reconnaissance depends wholly upon the capacity for imparting the intelligence gathered to the directing centre. Down to the opening of the present century visual signalling was the only method which existed at sea for passing on information. Flags, the heliograph, searchlights, "blinkers," coloured lights, the semaphore—one and all these means of holding communication, all perfect good in their way, are restricted to the circle of visibility. That circle might be extended indefinitely, according to the resources for throwing out concentric screens of scouting vessels, maintaining visual touch. But these resources are often very limited. Wireless has not altogether dispensed with the necessity for numbers, because wireless can only transmit observations when they have been established; and in order to establish them search may have to be extended over a wide zone. This, of course, is where aerial reconnaissance is of such value, for granting clear visibility, an aeroplane at 3,000 feet is worth a dozen ships at sea level—probably a good many more than a dozen.

Effect Upon Naval Orientation. But beyond what I will call operational communications the advent of wireless telegraphy has had an effect upon the naval orientation, alike in peace and war, the full extent of which is not generally realized. Let me put a case which may serve to illustrate this. Take the date as around about 30 years ago. The Commander-in-Chief, is taking his squadron to sea for exercises, which are arranged to last several days. Those exercises involve the dispersal of his force. This force leaves Hong Kong "for an unknown destination" and is lost in the blue. Scarcely has it vanished beyond the horizon when a mysterious cable arrives from London. Owing to one of those dramatic episodes which are not entirely confined to the stage or to fiction, the Admiralty has concurred with the Foreign Office that it is very desirable the China Fleet (as "it then was") should proceed forthwith to a certain spot, the name of which is wholly immaterial. But the China Fleet has disappeared into the blue and already its ships are scattering in fulfilment of some strategical plan which the C-in-C has kept to himself, at least, so far as the naval people remaining ashore at Hong Kong are concerned. What are the Hong Kong authorities to do? They can cable a code message to every place at which they think any ship or ships of the vanished fleet is likely to touch. They can send forth any craft which may be available to scour the ocean in search of the vanished fleet. Probably within a day or two they get into communication with one or more ships of the scattered force. Then the rest have to be discovered and collected and it is not necessary to pursue the picture to make it very clear that several days might elapse before it would be possible to give effect to the urgent cable from London.

Nowadays such a situation would be impossible. However much our naval forces on the China Station might be scattered at any moment "Stoncutters" can establish communication with every ship, and probably it is true to say that a priority message from Whitehall would be received by every ship within an hour of its transmission.

When the Jervis Bay took fright in the Southern Ocean because a few stowaways threatened the hundreds of souls on board of her she just called for naval help, and within a very few hours that help had started from Colombo. One of the new 10,000-ton cruisers on her way out to China on her maiden commission picked up the message and headed for the spot, increasing her speed as she went. In a word, wireless has brought the S.O.S. Let us realize what this means in relation to naval war. When the Albatross was at large nobody knew just where she was. She destroyed her last sinking, came to hand the news was days, often weeks, old, and she was probably hundreds of leagues away from the spot where it had happened. When the Emden was at large her approximate whereabouts was always known. The immensity of the ocean in which she was operating and the sparsity of naval forces in that

ocean when she began her depredations alone enabled her to carry on as long as she did. Wireless dogged her step by step, and the Sydney knew exactly where to find her when she was able to reach the spot.

Trade Protection.

We must consider this question of the immediate accessibility of our warships in relation to the matter of numbers. A given force which is always at call may be worth a very much larger force "somewhere at sea." Particularly is this the case in connection with the very important role of trade protection. To dispose a certain number of cruisers along a certain trade route and to have practically no communication with them until they turn-up at their base port again is obviously a very different matter from being on immediate speaking terms with every one of them, being able to find out at any given moment precisely where every ship is and to tell her where to go and what to do. I do not suggest that the existence of wireless justifies a reduction in our naval strength, but it manifestly does enable us to get better value out of that naval strength.

The Fly in the Ointment.

But like all other pots of ointment which the gods bestow upon us, this one has its fly in it. The benefits of wireless, to which I have been referring, depend upon the perfection of wireless, and it is very far from perfect as a means of wartime communication. It can be jammed, intercepted, used for the detection of the ship transmitting it, and employed for the sending of false messages and orders. The wireless experts are fully alive to all these shortcomings, and to some extent can counter them, but to some extent only. Jamming is probably the most difficult problem, nor does it seem possible that the effects of this can ever be neutralized. An enemy who is crowding the ether with discordant waves is ruining his own means of wireless communication, but in many cases he could afford to do this with impunity. From sheer force of habit—and a very good habit, too!—we invariably think of "the enemy" as an inferior quantity, whose principal aim will always be to minimize, or to mock-up, our superiority, whether in wireless or anything else. But it is not altogether inconceivable that the ability to jam his messages or to send him false instructions in his own code might prove quite as useful to us on occasion as it can be to him. At Jutland communication was very faulty, but apparently more so on our side than with the Germans, since their battle fleet carried out all its intricate evolutions with a unanimity which could only be possible under a prompt reception and interpretation of orders. I think they used visual signalling very much more than we did, for one reason that they kept their own wireless so busy in messaging our own. Before the fleets formed contact, we, meanwhile, knowing that the High Seas Fleet was out, but the Germans not knowing that the Grand Fleet was out, our own wireless was but little use, while every effort at directional detection was made. The St. Vincent was specially detailed to listen for "telefunken" at 6.12 and 10.40 on the morning of May 31 she reported by searchlight that she had heard nothing, but at 11.22 she passed on the following to the C-in-C: "Following signal interception on W.L. 2300 without call sign, in plain language, in English. Begins,

Coupling is 3 inches. Spark in good. We have had a little engine trouble, but it is running well now at 1,600 R.P.M. The W.L. by station tests is 425 metres. We hope you are receiving our signals clearly. Engine and set working well. Extra column Daily Mail. The Northumberland magistrate at Newcastle yesterday decided to refer Berwick for compensation. Note very high. Strength 5.

The C-in-C asked whether St. Vincent had any idea where this intercepted signal came from. The reply was that there was no idea as to the origin of the signal, but that fragments of a similar message had just been received with the call sign N.D. At 11.03 a.m., however, St. Vincent passed on the following by searchlight:—German coded message received from I.Z. to I.B. Strength 5. W.L. 2,100 feet. Telefunken. German naval procedure used. (Continued on Page 4.)

HAVE YOU HEARD THESE?

Here are lists of long-wave and short-wave stations which should be picked up by anyone in Hong Kong who has a moderately good set suitable for receiving such signals. Success in picking up these stations also depends very largely upon favourable atmospheric conditions. Readers are invited to add to this list should they succeed in picking up any station not included in either of these lists.

LONG-WAVE STATIONS.

Wave Length (Metres)	Station	Call Sign	Kilo-cycles
200	Manila	K.Z.I.B.	1,153
277	Shanghai	K.S.M.S.	1,093
345	Tokyo	J.O.A.K.	870
353	Hiroshima	J.O.F.K.	860
355	Hong Kong	Z.B.W.	846
357.1	Bombay	V.U.B.	840
381	Sapporo	J.O.I.K.	830
386	Keijo	J.O.D.K.	820
370	Nagoya	J.O.C.K.	810
370.4	Calcutta	V.U.O.	800.9
380	Kumamoto	J.O.G.K.	790
380	Sanda	J.O.H.K.	770
395	Dairen	J.O.A.K.	760
400	Osaka	J.O.B.K.	750
410	Canton	C.M.B.	738
480	Manila	K.Z.R.M.	625

SHORT-WAVE STATIONS.

Wave Length (Metres)	Station	Call Sign	Kilo Cycles	Time (Hong Kong) of Working
67.65	Dobnitz (Germany)	A.P.K.	4,434	Mon., Wed. & Fri., 6 p.m. & 2 a.m.
69.12	Khabarovsk (Russia)	R.A.V.	4,360	6-10 p.m.
59.7	Nauyas	A.G.V.	5,021	Not regular
50	Moscow	I.M.N.	6,000	Tue., Thurs., Sat. 8 p.m.
43.6	Rome	I.M.A.	6,998	Sunday midnight
42	Perth	S.A.G.	7,142	Daily 6.30 p.m. & 11 p.m.
41.8	Singapore	V.S.I.A.B.	7,310	Not regular
38.8	Kootwijk (Holland)	P.C.L.	7,730	Daily 11 p.m.
37	Bangkok (Siam)	H.S.A.P.	8,108	Tues. & Fri., 9 p.m.—1 a.m.
35.6	Sydney	S.H.L.	8,230	Not regular
31.55	Melbourne	S.L.O.	9,508	Not regular
31.48	Schenectady	W.Z.X.A.P.	9,530	Daily 7 a.m.
31.20	Eindhoven (Holland)	P.C.J.	9,620	Fri. 9 a.m., Sat. 3 a.m. & 10 a.m.
31.28	Sydney	P.C.G.	9,690	Not regular
31	Nairobi (Kenya)	T.L.O.	9,677	Midnight daily
27.8	Sydney	S.H.L.	10,720	Not regular
27.8	Bandoeng	P.L.E.	11,020	Midnight—3 a.m. daily
25.53	Chelmsford (England)	S.A.W.	11,751	7.30 p.m. & 3 a.m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday
24.6	Manila	K.I.R.E.	12,240	Nightly
23.86	Schenectady	W.Z.X.O.	12,580	4 a.m. Wed., Fri., Sat.
18.83	Bandoeng	P.L.O.	16,102	Daily 6.30 p.m. to midnight
18.4	Kootwijk (Holland)	P.C.L.	16,304	Daily 7 p.m.
17.4	Bandoeng	P.L.P.	17,280	Daily 8 p.m. to midnight
16.9	Bangkok	H.S.I.P.	17,761	Sundays 7 p.m. & midnight
16.8	Kootwijk (Holland)	P.C.K.	18,404	Each afternoon
16.74	Bandoeng	P.L.E.	18,220	Daily 5.30—7 p.m.
15.6	Nancy (France)	P.L.E.	19,251	Daily 8 a.m.
13.03	Fittsburg	W.S.X.E.	21,640	Not regular

[Allowance must be made for "summer-time" in most European countries, which is one hour ahead of true time.]

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At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 and 9.20 p.m.WILLIAM ("WINGS") WELLMAN'S
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All-
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ROGERS
"YOUNG
EAGLES"
A Gaumont Picture"WINGS" made
Charles (Buddy)
Rogers a star!
Now here's an
action smashwith all the thrilling air
battles, all the romance,
all the glamor and force
and pathos of "Wings"—
and it's all-talking....DON'T MISS THIS
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ALL-TALKING MOVIE-TONE
MELODRAMA OF SUBMARINE
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Farrell MacDonald—Frank Albertson
STUART ERWIN—WARREN HYMER
PAUL PAGE—WALTER MCGRAILSpeakers,
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which brings good
results.

THE SILVER SCREEN.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.

"REACHING FOR THE MOON"

Forty-eight hours after the last
scene was shot for Douglas Fair-
banks' new United Artists starring
picture, "Reaching For The Moon,"
it was fully assembled and ready
to be shipped to New York for
its opening at the Criterion Thea-
tre.This record was established by
Edmund Goulding, who wrote and
directed the picture and supervis-
ed its cutting from day to day.
Not a single retake was necessary.
Bébé Daniels plays opposite Fair-
banks in the modern comedy drama
which is showing at the Queen's
Theatre.

"ONE ROMANTIC NIGHT."

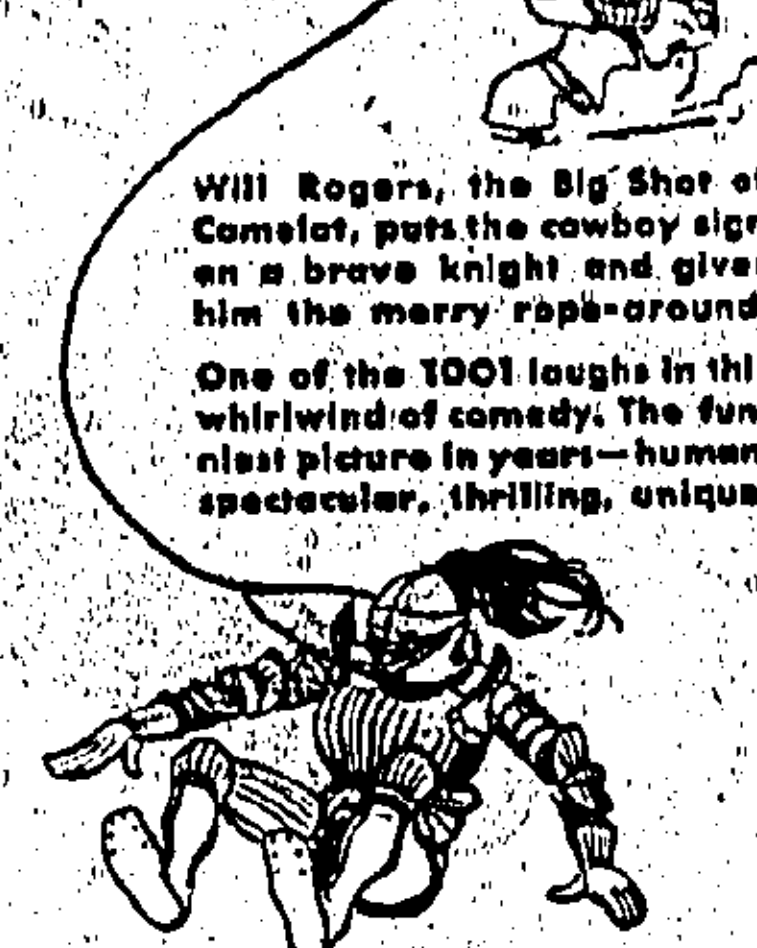
After the manner of little boys,
Marie Dressler began her stage
career at ten, by running away
from her home in Coburg, Canada,
to play in a one-ring circus. This
international star, who is cast as
"Bentrice" in "One Romantic
Night," United Artists' all-
dialogue version of Fernie Mol-
nar's "The Swan," starring Lil-
lian Gish which is coming to the
Queen's Theatre on Sunday, even-
tually reached New York City
where she set up a record as the
highest kicking show girl before
or after her. But kicking got her
nowhere, so she tried the vaudeville
stage and there met with real suc-
cess.For twenty-five years Miss Dress-
ler was a leading vaudeville star,
playing to royal command perform-
ances in Europe and always to
capacity houses wherever she ap-
peared. In 1914, she deserted the
vaudeville stage long enough to
lend her comedy talents to "Tillie's
Punctured Romance" in which she
co-starred with Charlie Chaplin
for Mack Sennett.But it was not until 1923 that
she began devoting her talents en-
tirely to pictures. Since that time
she has appeared in a total of
twenty pictures.In "One Romantic Night," the
famous comedienne plays a serio-
comic dowager princess whose
efforts to marry her daughter to a
Crown Prince result in success but
not in the way she had planned.
Miss Dressler joins a distinguish-
ed all-star cast in support of Miss
Gish, with Rod La Rocque, Conrad
Nagel and O. P. Reggie.

CENTRAL THEATRE.

"YOUNG EAGLES."

Charles (Buddy) Rogers, Pat-
ernmount's handsome young star ap-
pears in something really fine and
far above the ordinary in "Young
Eagles" now showing at the Cen-
tral Theatre.The story centres around Buddy's
love-affair with a girl spy, who-
ever a friendly spy or an enemy
spy Buddy doesn't know, and
around his strange friendship for
the man he fights bitterly in the
air. "Young Eagles" has the
spirit of the laughing, dashing
daring airman in it—it immortal-
izes the knight-errantry of the sky-
fighters.Paul Lukas, as Buddy's friendly
enemy, is superb and Jean Arthur,
Buddy's girl friend of "Half Way
to Heaven," again gives her beauty
and talent to the support of the
star. Stuart Erwin, the funny
"Axel" of "Sweetie," has an im-
portant role, and a group of
swaggering young airmen lend an
enchanting to a very delightful pic-
ture.KING'S THEATRE
HONGKONG'S FINEST CINEMA

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WILL ROGERS
in
A Connecticut
YankeeThrones totter and villages tremble when
Sir Rogers unsheathes his sword in a big way
and fares forth to adventure.
Mark Twain
Myrna Loy
Frank Albertson
Doris Dwyer
Directed by David ButlerSteel Takes
A Drop

LATEST FOX MOVIE-TONE NEWS.

NEXT ATTRACTION

Commencing Saturday, Oct. 17
Julius Hagen and Henry Edwards
present The"HOUSE OF THE
ARROW"DENIS NEILSON-TERRY
BENITA HUME and BARBARA GOTT
A British Gaumont Picture.

Booking at the Theatre. Tel. 25313.

"MEN WITHOUT WOMEN."

Presenting vivid and distinct
characterisations of sixteen differ-
ent men in one motion picture may
seem a difficult thing to do, but
John Ford has accomplished it in
stirring climax, of his undersens
drama, "Men Without Women,"
which comes as the feature attrac-
tion on Sunday to the Central
Theatre.The men are imprisoned in a sub-
marine which is sent to the bottom
of the China Sea by a collision
with a freighter. It is impossible
for them to raise the vessel or to
come to the surface by way of the
usual hatches. The oxygen supply
is limited, and water is steadily
coming in through an inaccessible
leak. Their only hope, and a faint
one, is the chance that rescue ships
may reach them in time to send
divers down and clear the jammed
torpedo tubes, thus allowing the
men to be shot out the surface.This constitutes the uniquely
dramatic setting, against which
Ford paints his characters in
sharp, telling strokes. It is success-
ful in indicated by the enthusiastic
praise which critics and screen fans
have given the production else-
where.Kenneth MacKenna, former
Broadway favourite and screen cel-
brity, who has been featured in a
number of Fox pictures this ses-
son, and Frank Albertson, one of
filmland's most promising juveniles,
play the leading roles in this Fox
Movie-tone sensation. Such well-
known names as Paul Page, Far-
rell MacDonald, Walter McGrail,
Warren Hymer, George McGuire,
Stuart Erwin, Roy Stewart, Ben
Hendricks, Jr., and Harry Ten-
brook are among the supporting
cast.

KING'S THEATRE.

"A CONNECTICUT YANKEE."

Will Rogers, famous comedian
and humorist, has no political
ambitions, in spite of the fact that
he probably is the most popular
man in America. Several times,
humorous campaigns—more in
earnest than in fun—have been
made for Rogers for President."Would you accept high political
office if it were thrust upon you?"
he was asked. "No, I don't know
anything about politics," he answer-
ed. "These fellows are cut out
for that job. They're mighty smart
at it. They can handle it. I don't
know what it's all about, even
though I do like to kid them a bit
now and then."Rogers had a lot of fun out of
making his latest Fox production,
Mark Twain's "A Connecticut
Yankee" which is now showing at
the King's Theatre.The comedian-humorist was able
to add many lines to Mark Twain's
original story, due to the great
mechanical developments that have
occurred during the 40 years since
Twain wrote his masterpiece.Throughout the picture he takes
as many liberties with King Arthur
and his Knights of the Round Table
as he has in real life with the
potentates and great of the earth,
and the results on the screen are
scrambling funny.Just as "A Connecticut Yankee"
is regarded as the greatest comedy
satire Twain ever wrote, the Fox
production by Rogers undoubtedly
will rank as his masterpiece on the
talking screen.A splendid cast has been chosen
by director David Butler. William
Farnum plays the part of "KingArthur," Maureen O'Sullivan is
his daughter, "Alisande," Frank
Albertson is "Clarence," her for-
tunate wooer, and Myrna Loy is
"Morgan Le Fay.""THE HOUSE OF THE
ARROW"Another British production, the
picturesation of A. E. W. Mason's
famous thriller, "The House of the
Arrow," is coming to the King's
Theatre next week.It is a complicated story of an
old woman who is found murdered
and of the suspicion which falls on
her niece and her companion.
There are no "red herring" trails,
and deductions and convincing
discoveries. In fact, America has not
given us a better constructed de-
tective story than this. The role
of the French detective, Hanaud,
is taken by Dennis Neilson-Terry,
who discloses himself as a screen
character actor of the first rank.
He is meant to be a Frenchman,
and he never fails to convince for
a moment. Richard Cooper again
plays a "silly ass," part effective-
ly, while Benita Hume, as the
niece, and Stella Freeman, as the
companion, are both good.

BRIDGE AS TALK FILM.

GAMES EAGERLY WATCHED
BY AUDIENCE.New York, Sept. 17.—The first
public exhibition game of Bridge,
made possible by a newly-designed
playing board and a loud speaker,
was enthusiastically received by 700
spectators at the Hotel Roosevelt
last night.The players, to be sure, were
Bridge teachers and their guests,
who were assembled at their an-
nual convention, but the success of
the playing board caused them to
predict that large audiences of
Bridge enthusiasts would pay to
see play by masters.Four champions played several
exhibition hands, and then played
the game in earnest. This seemed
to arouse the greatest interest, and
the bids of the players and their
subsequent play were applauded
enthusiastically.An illuminated playing board
shows the cards which each player
holds, and one observer, whispering
into the microphone in order not
to disturb the players, describes
the play to the spectators, as the
cards are played.An indicator shows the contract
and the number of tricks taken.TO-DAY'S WIRELESS
PROGRAMME.BROADCAST BY Z.B.W. ON
1355 METRES.11 to 11.30 a.m.—Stock quotations.
11.30 a.m.—Chinese programme.
12.30 p.m.—European programme.
1 p.m.—Local time and weather
report.
1.30 p.m.—Rugby Press news, mail
notice, etc.
2 p.m.—Close down.
5 to 8 p.m.—European programme
of Victor and H.M.V. records
supplied by Messrs. Moutrie &
Co.

Variety.

Orchestral—"Aminia."
Orchestral—"Animal Antics."
The London Palladium Orch.—
B3786.
Humorous Dialogue—"The Chi-
cken Chasers."—Alex. Ryder and
Mose.—B3976.
Cornet Solo—"Because."
Cornet Solo—"For You Alone."
—Sergt. George Morgan.—
B3820.
Song—"To My Mammy."
Song—"Let Me Sing and I'm
Happy."—Gene Austin (Tenor).
—B3341.
Piano Solo—"The Match Par-
ade."
Piano Solo—"Would You Like to
Take a Walk."—Raia Da Costa.
—B3888.5.35 to 6.05 p.m.—European child-
ren's concert from the studio.
6.05 to 6.33 p.m.—A selection of the
latest dance records.
"Thank You Most Sincerely.""Out of Nowhere."—Ambrose and
his Orch.—B6017."A Summer Evening."—Marek
Weber and his Orch.—B3831."Makin' Faces at the Man in the
Moon.""Hikin' Down the Highway."—
Rudy Vallee and his Con-
tinent Vaudeville.—B3000."My Brother Makes the Noises for
the Talkies."
"Fourteen Rollicking Sailors."—
Jack Hylton and his Orch.—
B6024.

6.33 to 6.52 p.m.—

Operatic.

Song—"Falstaff"—From... Secret
Caves and Bowers (Verdi).—
Toti Dal Monte (Soprano).—
7103.Orchestral—"Lohengrin"—The
Swan Chorus (Wagner).
Orchestral—"Lohengrin"—"Pro-
cession to the Cathedral"
(Wagner).—Symphony Orch.
and Chorus.—B017.Song—"Boris Godunov"—Fare-
well of Boris (Moussorgsky).
—Feodor Chaliapin (Bass).—
6742.7 p.m.—Stock quotations, mail
notice, etc.

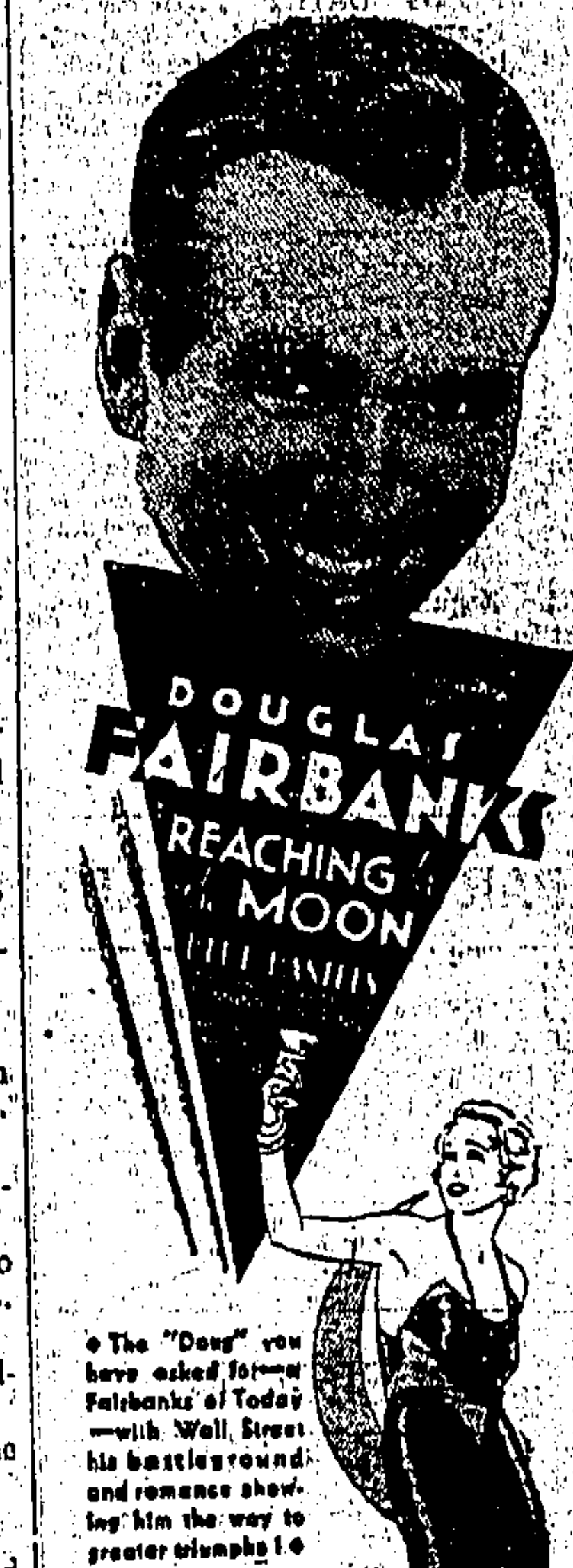
6.52 to 7.32 p.m.—

A Concert.

Vocal Duet—"My Song of Love"
(from the "White Horse Inn")
—Stolz.Vocal Duet—"Your Eyes" (from
the "White Horse Inn")
—Stolz.—Winnie Melville and
Derek Oldham.—B3854.Violin Solo—"Ruralia Hungarica"
—Fresto! (Dohnanyi).
Violin Solo—"Ruralia Hungarica"
—Molto Vivace (Dohnanyi).—
Fritz Kreisler.—1423.Song—"The Hazel Dell" (Root).
—Olive Klina with Male Quar-
tette.—6005.Song—"The Gateway of Dreams"
(Callahan-English).—John Mc-
Cormack (Tenor).—1463.Guitar Solo—"Courante" (Bach).
Guitar Solo—"Sonatina in A
Major" (Torroba).—Andres
Segovia.—1298.Vocal Duet—"Love, What Has
Given You This Magic Power"
(from "The Land of Smiles")
—Lehar.Vocal Duet—"I Bring a Love
Song" (Hammerstein and Rom-
berg).—Winnie Melville and
Derek Oldham.—B3888.

7.32 to 8 p.m.—

Musical Comedy and Talkie Tunes.

Gems from "Sunny Side Up."
Gems from "The Love Parade."
Victor Light Opera Company.—
30008.The Millionaire Kid.—Selection.
—New Mayfair Orch.—3221."White Horse Inn"—Vocal gems.—
"Light Opera Company"—6220.8 p.m.—Local time and weather
report.
8.05 to 10.30 p.m.—Chinese studio
concert.10.30 p.m.—Rugby mid-day Press
news.
10.33 p.m.—Close down.QUEEN'S
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A NAVY SUITED TO OUR NEEDS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

Category versus Tonnage.

There are two general principles, and two only, that can govern any policy of limitation by agreement, and these are limitation on a Total Tonnage basis, and limitation by Categories and individual tonnages. France and Italy, as we know, have steadily and systematically advocated freedom of action within an agreed total tonnage limit, whereas Great Britain and America have insisted upon specific categories of ships and rigid rules governing the tonnage and the characteristics of individual ships within these categories.

Our insistence upon "Category" limitation has undoubtedly been largely responsible for the enormous cost of a shrunken Navy, and for that dangerous dearth of small cruisers which is now the outstanding feature of our fleet. In the political sphere, on the other hand, our passion for "categories" and detailed restrictions on tonnage and weapons has produced something akin to chaos in Naval Conference.

France, on the other hand, with that clear thought which has distinguished her above her fellows in recent years, has, by her preference for total tonnage figures, secured for herself in 1930 a fleet which, in all but heavy ships of the line and aircraft carriers, will fall little short of the fleet of Great Britain and the Dominions.

Has not the time come for reconsidering our attitude on the principles of limitation?

Let us suppose, for argument's sake, that we agree not to increase the total tonnages of the fleets of Great Britain, France and Italy, but to retain their relations as at present, the one to the other. With out too detailed an estimate of what these tonnages may be, it is true that, in total tonnage, Great Britain to-day has approximately a Two-Power European standard, a total tonnage which, if we are free to use it as we wish, will enable us to recover a large measure of that security of which the "Category" basis of limitation has deprived us.

So long as we are bound to "categories" we shall retain, we may be sure, great tonnages of Aircraft Carriers, Battle Cruisers, submarine depot ships, and so forth, irrespective of their relative value in a properly balanced fleet. The day upon which we recover the right to use our available tonnage as we wish we shall have a balanced fleet.

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LAMBERT BROS., AUCTIONEERS.

USE OF WIRELESS IN WARTIME.

(Continued from Page 1.)

Public Use of Wireless.

From this time on many German coded messages were picked up, but for directional purposes they were of little value, as Admiral Scheer had transferred his transmitting staff to the shore before leaving the Jade. Still, they gave Admiral Jellicoe all the confirmation he wanted of the belief that the High Seas Fleet was actually all out. On the other hand, the silence of our own wireless until the fleet formed contact withheld from the Germans any clue as to the abnormal activity of the Grand Fleet. Wireless is said to have made great progress since Jutland, but how far this may extend to the means of countering the attempts to jam it I cannot pretend to say. One problem, it appears to me, would become very imminent in the event of war and this is the general public use of wireless. Of course, the Defence of the Realm Act would require the surrender of all sets and the loyalty of the nation would ensure a very general response. But portable sets are so easy to conceal and are capable of "tuning in" for the reception of messages which, in unscrupulous hands, might be used to serious purpose. The existence of a transmitting set is soon detected, although it may take some little time to actually locate it. But by the time it is detected it may have done its job. What a theme this will give to the sensation-mongers in the event of another war—the sort of people who were always detecting spies, signalling to some unknown persons with night-lights from windows in back streets!

covered our freedom and, what is urgently necessary, the opportunity to arrive at definite conclusions as to what types of ships should predominate in the Navy of To-morrow. Thus, if we were free to use the Airplane Carrier tonnage allotted to us as we see fit, we could gradually substitute 25 powerful gun cruisers for our existing carriers. Our great battleship tonnage, when replacement becomes due, can give us a powerful fleet of smaller battleships and perhaps fifty small but highly efficient cruisers.

No great outburst of building is advocated except in so far as a considerable building programme is immediately needed if we are to have the utterly inadequate fleet of fifty cruisers allowed to us in 1936 under existing Treaties. A change to the principle of total tonnage limitation for the future will, however, enable us to adjust the tonnage of each great ship as its replacement date falls due for smaller battleships, and an adequate fleet of convoy cruisers. Though smaller ships, and plenty of them, should be on hand, the battleship mounting an ideal gun armament remains the key-stone of a balanced fleet.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

A GOOD AIM!

HITS REGISTERED BY BOWL AND LAMP.

KOWLOON BEAUTY SPECIALISTS IN COURT.

A quarrel between two Kowloon women on September 29, had its sequel at Kowloon Magistrate's court today when Madame Katie Akermann, of 13, Wing Lok Buildings, (Katie's Beauty Parlour), summoned Mrs. Marie Beten (Beten Beauty Salon, Peninsula Hotel) for assault and causing her bodily harm. A cross-summons for assault was taken out against Madame Akermann who was represented by Mr. Geo. K. Hall Brutton, while Mr. F. O. E. Rendall was for Mrs. Beten.

Outlining his case, Mr. Brutton told the court that on the day in question, Mrs. Beten went to Madame Akermann's shop about ten times where she created a disturbance. The latter asked her to leave the shop but Mrs. Beten refused to go and took up a manicure finger bowl and threw it at Mde. Akermann, cutting her on the head. This was followed by a table lamp (electric) being thrown by Mrs. Beten, which struck the former on the head near the worst caused by the finger bowl. Mrs. Beten then left the shop and got into a taxi-cab but Mde. Akermann refused to let her go away and the two ladies walked along the road for a while, after which Mrs. Beten again tried to get into a rickshaw. She was again stopped by Mde. Akermann who called an Indian policeman who took Mrs. Beten to the police station.

A Direct Hit.

In the witness-box, Mde. Akermann said she was the proprietress of Katie's Beauty Parlour. At about 4.30 p.m. on the day in question she was in her shop when Mrs. Beten came in and started to make a noise. Witness said she asked Mrs. Beten not to make a noise and to leave the shop but the latter refused. She (witness) then sent one of the members of her staff out for a policeman and it was then that Mrs. Beten seized the finger-bowl and threw it at her, hitting her on the head and causing it to be cut open. This was followed by the table lamp being thrown at her, and, incidentally, it hit her on the same spot as the finger-bowl. Mrs. Beten tried to take up a flower pot but she was prevented from doing so by "one of the girls." The rest of witness' evidence bore out Mr. Brutton's opening remarks.

Cross-examined by Mr. Rendall, Mde. Akermann said she was formerly in the employ of Mrs. Beten. You left about two years ago?—Maybe, or a little more.

And since then what have you been doing?—Working.

Did you work in Hong Kong?—Yes.

Did you leave your employment in Hong Kong because you had a quarrel with your employer?—No.

Did you threaten to bring an action against your employer, Miss Tester?—I made a demand for money on account of a machine.

And for the past two years you have had a grudge against Mrs. Beten?—No.

Why did Mrs. Beten come to your shop that afternoon?—Because she was jealous of somebody working for me.

The Bout Described.

Mrs. Beten is jealous because Madame Bogdasky is working in your shop?—Certainly.

I put it to you that Mrs. Beten came into your shop on that day to talk to Madame Bogdasky?—I do not know. Witness added that she asked Mrs. Beten twice what she wanted in the shop but the latter did not reply.

I put it to you that Mrs. Beten was talking to Madame Bogdasky when you pushed her away?—No.

You told her in a very threatening manner to go out and then you tried to push her out?—No.

Then you seized her hair?—No.

Was there a jug on the table?—Yes.

I put it to you that you picked up the jug and threatened to throw it at Mrs. Beten?—I swear not. In reply to further questions, Mde. Akermann said that Mrs. Beten first threw the finger bowl at her and then the electric light. Witness added that the reason why she did not stay in hospital was because she chose to go home.

Re-examined by Mr. Brutton, Mde. Akermann said when Mrs. Beten came to her shop, she (witness) did not know what she wanted and added that she did not try to push her out.

Madame Bogdasky then went into the witness-box where she gave corroborative evidence. Under cross-examination she said that she knew a man named Goldman but did not know that his business in Kowloon Tong was financed by Mrs. Beten. Witness also mentioned that she was formerly employed by Mrs. Beten. She had been working for her (Mr. Beten) for about two years and was discharged because she failed to turn up to work one day owing to illness.

"At Katie's Face."

In the witness-box, Mrs. Beten said she went to Madame Katie's (Continued on next column.)

BRUTE FORCE EXALTED.

A DUTCHMAN LOOKS AT RUSSIA.

Paris.—A country in which intellectual work is rated below manual labour, where engineers and teachers are worse off than stokers, and the educated are systematically penalised—that is Russia as seen by a Dutch economist, Dr. Otto Romart, who has just returned after making a study of the Five Year Plan.

"Intelligence," says Dr. Romart, "is considered by the Soviets as a luxury only permitted to countries where the conditions of production and consumption are already determined. That is why intellectuals belong to the category which is placed at a disadvantage."

Discussing the Soviet system of salaries, Dr. Romart shows that a highly qualified engineer, though receiving a higher wage, may actually be at a disadvantage compared with the men he supervises.

The engineer may earn 500 roubles a month, but more than half of this goes in providing food, clothes, and lodging. He may also enjoy certain privileges in the matter of victualling, housing, etc.

Manual Labour.

But the position of the worker in this respect is so much more favoured, that even though he is earning less than half as much in wages, the latter is actually the better cared for of the two.

Other kinds of intellectuals whose work is esteemed to be unproductive, such as doctors, lawyers, journalists, etc., are treated still more badly. Worst off of all are the teachers and members of professions who are regarded as productive in the next generation.

Placed below the industrial workers in the economic scale," says Dr. Romart, "the corporations to which they belong and the shops where they are obliged to supply themselves are much poorer, and cannot even supply necessities, such as clothes and shoes, except at high prices and of an inferior quality."

The impoverishment and material hardship imposed on the liberal professions, which are largely recruited from the former middle class, Dr. Romart emphasises, is part of the Soviet's plan to stamp out the main support of the old régime.

Banishment.

The destruction of the bourgeoisie is carried out by other means as well: excessive taxation, restrictive regulations which forced the intellectual classes out of work, and banishment to isolated regions.

Finally, writes Dr. Romart, "are a large number of older people who cannot or will not adapt themselves to the new conditions which the young people accept as a fait accompli. These are the most unfortunate of all and they can count on no amelioration of their lot."

shop on the day in question because she wanted to ask Mrs. Bogdasky if the latter knew where Goldman was. It was Madame Bogdasky who introduced Goldman to her, and it was also Madame Bogdasky who persuaded her to lend Goldman \$2,000 for business purposes.

Mrs. Beten said that when she got to Katie's Beauty Parlour, Mde. Akermann asked her to get out and followed this order by pushing her. "Naturally I pushed her back," she said. Witness continued that when Mde. Akermann threatened her with the jug, all she did was to throw the water in the finger bowl at her (Mde. Akermann's) face, but when the latter actually threw the jug at her, cutting her hand which she used to ward off the article, she (witness) took up the lamp and threw it "at Katie's face."

Cross-examined by Mr. Brutton, Mrs. Beten denied that she was excited because she could not find Goldman.

You said that Mde. Akermann pushed you out of the shop?—Yes, but I would not go. I wanted to talk to Ziba.

Couldn't you have asked Ziba to go outside?—I wanted to ask her if she knew that Goldman had just arrived from Shanghai.

Pretty story, isn't it?—I'm not a liar.

Then if you are not a liar, perhaps you can tell us why, if you only threw the lamp at Mde. Akermann, she was "cut in two places" (the cuts were parallel) on the head.—It is possible that the glass shade on the lamp caused the cuts.

I put it to you that you first threw the finger bowl and then the lamp?—No.

Parties Bound Over.

Thus the case came to an end. The Magistrate remarked that it was obvious there had been an assault and it was also obvious that there were two parties to the assault. There was no evidence of permanent injury so the summons against Mrs. Beten for causing bodily harm would be dismissed. He bound both parties over in the sum of \$500 to keep the peace for twelve months.

FIERY BREATH OF DRAGONS.

HOW OLD LEGENDS GREW.

Snakes at the Zoo for the first few days of their captivity cover the glass panes of their enclosure with venom in their abortive attempts to spit at the visitors, and when the door of their cage has to be opened for the purpose of introducing food motor goggles are worn by the keepers for the protection of their eyes, writes E. G. Boulenger in the London Morning Post. Such reptiles may well have given rise to the early legends of the fiery breath of dragons and stories of toads and newts capable of spitting venom.

Several species of poisonous snake can spit with serious effect. The common cobra of India spits frequently, but the ringhals of South Africa habitually employ this method of attack, showing a deadly proficiency in aiming at the eyes. It spits by closing the jaw in such a manner that the fangs are left uncovered. Then the head is thrown back, so as to bring the hollow teeth into a horizontal position. The muscles controlling the poison glands are suddenly contracted, and from each fang is ejected suddenly and with great force a thin stream of venom.

The "horned lizards" of the United States of America and Mexico are unique in discouraging their enemies by squirting at them jets of blood from the corner of their eyes to a distance of several feet. The fluid is ejected with surprising force.

Privileged visitors being shown the service galleries of the Zoo Aquarium are often astonished by a phenomenon that can never be witnessed from the public corridor. Small and quite inoffensive fish fill their mouths with water, rise to the surface, and deliberately spit at the passing guest. The writer's observations have convinced him that this demonstration is merely a subconscious effort to attract attention.

The fish associate the passing of a human being with food, and their expectations are analogous to the monkey's outstretched paw or the elephant's supplicating trunk. Many widely different kinds of fish thus express themselves. The common garfish will crawl up the rockery by means of its pectoral fins and advertise its desire for attention by a spit that can be both seen and heard.

Spitting is often quite involuntary when the fish rises at some desired object, and with this in mind it is not difficult to conceive how the water-gun of the famous archer fish was gradually evolved. The archer fish is common throughout the fresh waters of Burma and the Malay Archipelago, where it deliberately ejects a jet of water at some insect that has alighted on the overhanging waterside vegetation. Unless the coveted morsel shows great determination, it is knocked off its perch and engulfed.

Many generations of persistent spitting have trained the archer's jaws into a spout-shaped formation. So infallible is its method of attack that it is a popular pet of the Far East, shooting its tiny prey with astonishing accuracy, even in confinement.

Spitting is, with few exceptions, essentially an act of aggression. The Peruvian llama is an inveterate spitter, shooting its acidulated saliva to a considerable distance and with horrible precision. A riding llama may suddenly turn nasty, when it will twist its head round, fix the person on its back with a stony glare, and shoot out a noxious fluid, delivered with the force of a garden syringe. One Zoo specimen had an extraordinary antipathy for tobacco, whilst tolerating any other form of headgear, and it never lost a chance of spitting the silky sheen of the once popular "topper."

Bombardier Beetles, common in many English chalk districts, exude a volatile fluid which explodes with a "pop," followed by a diminutive cloud of smoke.

NO GRANT FOR LIGHT HORSE BREEDING.

WAR OFFICE DECISION.

It was announced at a meeting of the Council of the Hunters' Improvement Society in London that no further grant would be available for the subsidising of thoroughbred premium stallions. As a result the War Office would be unable to hold a show of thoroughbred stallions next March in conjunction with the society.

In view of the serious effect of this decision both on owners of premium stallions and on agriculturalists it was unanimously decided to ask the Treasury to receive a deputation with a view, if possible, to obtaining a modified grant.

SALARIES GOING DOWN.

THEATRE "STARS" AND EMPLOYEES.

STEEL DIRECTORS' FEES HALVED.

Actors, actresses, all theatre employees throughout England are to suffer substantial salary reductions. The cuts in theatre salaries, upon which agreements was reached between the Society of West-End Managers and the National Association of Theatrical Employees, have taken effect on the following scale:

Stage and general hands—3d—a performance.

Hourly workers 1d. an hour.

Departmental heads (including master carpenters, chief electricians, and property masters)—10 per cent. (with a guaranteed minimum of £5.10s a week).

These reductions affect 1,500 employees in the West-end of London, 1,000 in the London suburbs, and 3,000 in the provinces.

After some protest the employees finally accepted the cuts by a majority, on the understanding that the high salaries of "stars" and the huge theatre rents would also be reduced. Mr. Thomas O'Brien, the employees' national organiser, said:

"All wages connected with the theatre are being reviewed," said Mr. Thomas O'Brien, secretary of the Society of West-end Theatre Managers. "Overhead charges have had to come down, and the star performers, like everyone else, are falling into line. There is a very good spirit about the whole business and we have had little real opposition. I think everyone realises that it is a case of urgent necessity."

Steel Corporation Cuts.

The fees of the directors of the English Steel Corporation are to be reduced by 50 per cent. on and from Nov. 1, and the salaries of officials are to be reduced from 10 to 15 per cent. It was stated by Victor Ed. Sheffer, Sheffield.

Salaries up to and including £200 a year will be unaffected, but higher salaries will be reduced on the following scale:

£200 to £300.—5 per cent.

£300 to £1,000.—3 per cent. on first £300, plus 7½ per cent. on £300.

Over £1,000.—5 per cent. on £300, 7½ per cent. on £500, and 10 per cent. on excess of £1,000.

77 MILES AN HOUR BY TRAIN.

BRITAIN ALMOST MONOPOLISES SPEED RECORDS.

The G.W.R. "Cheltenham Flyer" has regained for England the world's record for the fastest start to a stop passenger train.

Starting from Swindon, it covered the 77 miles to Paddington in an hour, and at times reached a speed of 85 miles an hour.

Its previous record of 66.2 miles an hour was beaten by a Canadian Pacific Railway train in April, when the figure was raised to 69.9.

This record set the seal on a series of achievements which within the last few years have placed Great Britain supreme in speed on land, sea, and river, and in the air, with one exception, the "Blue Riband" of the Atlantic.

It may not be long before this returns to England.

The principal records held by Great Britain are as follows:

Land (Track).

Highest speed—Sir Malcolm Campbell, 246 miles an hour at Daytona, Florida, in February, 1931, in a Napier-Campbell car.

One kilometre standing start, world's record—The late Parry Thomas.

One mile standing start—Mr. Kaye Don, in a Sunbeam motor-car.

The five miles flying start, the 200 kilometres standing start, and practically every other motoring record is held by a British motor-car driven by an Englishman.

Land (Rail).

Highest speed—Over 100 miles an hour in 1904 by a Great Western engine.

World's fastest train—77.25 miles an hour by the "Cheltenham Flyer."

Water.

Highest speed—103.40 miles an hour by Mr. Kaye Don, in "Miss England II," on Paraná River, Buenos Aires, April, 1931.

Air.

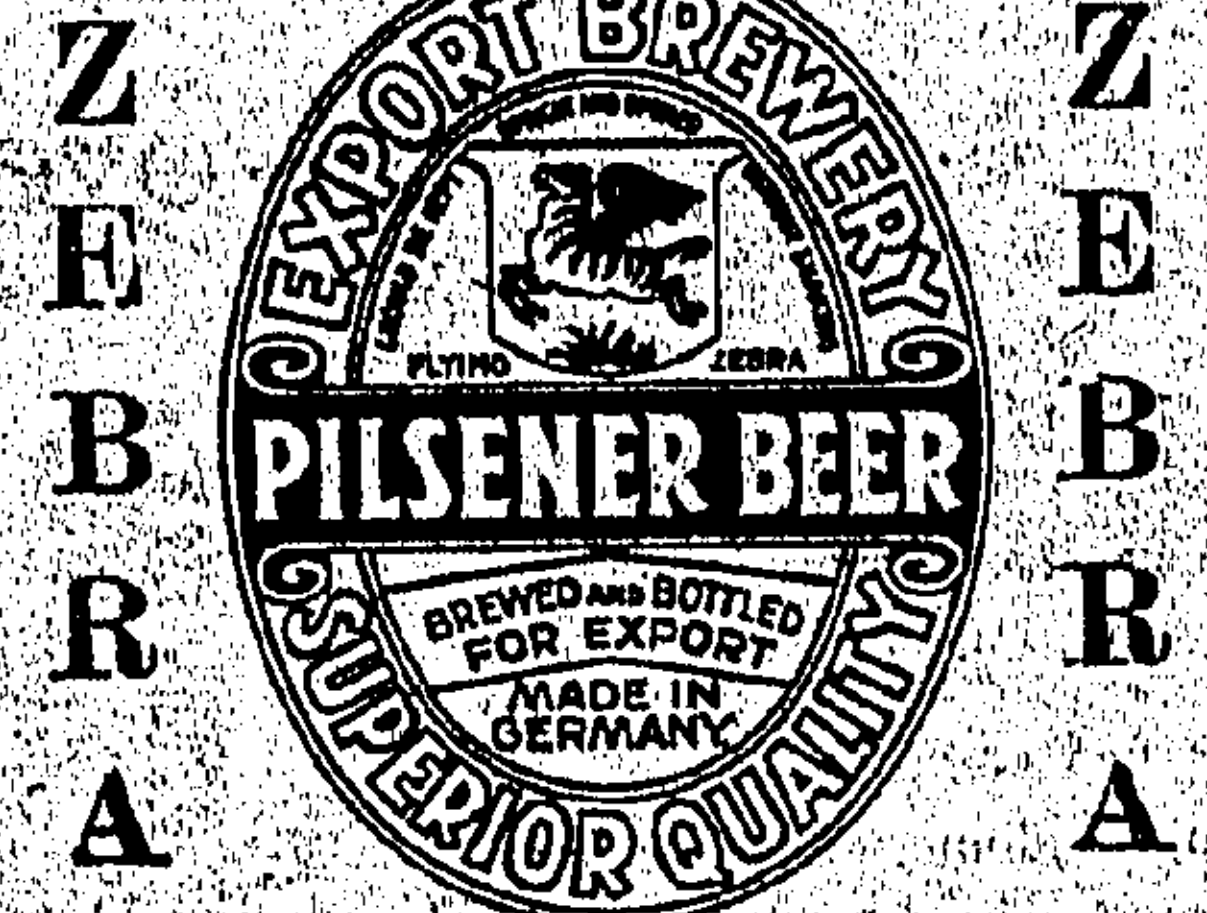
Highest speed—415 miles an hour by Flight Lieut. Stainforth, on September 29, 1931.

100 kilometres, world's record—300.1 kilometres an hour, by Captain Broad, 1927.

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The United States once held as many records as Britain does today.

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WUCHOW BOYCOTTS JAPANESE GOODS.

NEW BUND BEING BUILT.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Wuchow, October 12.

The most important matter at Wuchow at present is the anti-Japanese movement. People here have decided to boycott Japanese goods, and following several meetings of the Chamber of Commerce it has been decided to seal up Japanese goods in all the shops and to send pickets to search all steamers coming from Hong Kong. If they find any Japanese goods they will find the person who imported them, and burn the goods afterwards.

The Water Supply.

The Water Works Authority are going to lay water pipes in the main streets and will supply water to the houses in a year's time.

The New Bund.

Along the waterfront, from Tai Nam Road, the construction of an excellent bund has been completed. Shopholders along the bund are forced to pay a levy according to the standing of each business. It is said that the Sun Foo S.S. Co. agency of the steamers Kungning and Kungso have paid more than two thousand dollars, as the said bund runs just in front of that company's pier (pontoon) and it is very convenient for the passengers. Other shops have to pay from \$30 to \$200.

The local Public Works Department will continue to extend the Bund by sections as they can find the money. As business in Wuchow is poor just now especially owing to the boycott of Japanese goods, it will take a long time to get the bund finished.

Business Bad Owing to War.

Since peace talk has been carried on in Canton the people seem to be settling down in Wuchow, but as the business in the interior is dull, the local market is also quiet.

Formerly there were several hundred singing girls and now only several tens are left, and although two or three new restaurants have been put up, business is very limited.

Thanks to the efforts of Dr. Ma Kuas Mo and the active help of General Wong Shin Hung and General Li Chung Jen, the Kwang-sai University has kept open. But for Dr. Ma and the General it would have been closed, but there are still not many students.

Besides the North Hill Public Garden, there is another public garden on the opposite side of the Pu River near the old British Consulate.

General Pei Chung Hsi arrived here a few days ago but left at once for Canton by the s.s. Kong-ning, via Samshui, at the request of General Tsung Jen.

General Wong Shin Hung has finished burying his mother in Yungyuen, and is now in Hong Kong.

SPECTATORS THROWN INTO BULL-RING.

1 KILLED—25 INJURED.

Madrid.—The charges of a tormented bull turned a village holiday into tragedy at Sobillo de Avila, near Avila. The collapse of temporary stands placed spectators at the maddened animal's mercy.

Many women and children were among the several hundred persons thrown into the ring by the crashing of the stands. One was killed and 25 received injuries.

In trying to escape from his torments the bull rushed at the breach and hurled himself upon the prostrate struggling mass of humanity. His sharp horns were within an inch of a helpless spectator when the bullfighters rushed up and diverted his attention. After a strenuous effort they succeeded in luring him from the ring.

The Home Secretary, Senor Miguel Maura, recently prohibited village bullfights of this nature, which are usually held in the public square.

WESTERN CULTURE.

ITS SOURCES AND
INFLUENCE.

INTERESTING LECTURE AT
THE UNIVERSITY.

The following is the text of a very interesting lecture on "Sources of Western Culture," delivered last night by the Rev. Father D. J. Finn, S.J., before the Hong Kong University Education Society.

"Culture is but another word for cultivation or tending and refers primarily to plants, as we conceive all growth to have a likeness to that of plants which is so obvious, it was natural to use the word 'culture' for the training, development and refinement of mind, taste and manners; and so it comes to stand for the condition of being thus refined. From that the next step to the indication of 'the intellectual basis of civilisation' is easy. Thus the Oxford Dictionary defines the awkward word 'my title and thus I take it for the purpose of my few words. But civilisation presents a vast field whether you take account of times, places or types; so we are concerned only with western culture, that is, of certain lands west, let us say, of the meridian 30° west of that line the Aegean coast of Asia Minor and the focal points of Mediterranean civilization. This is the type of culture that has become European while absorbing other elements that it did not originally possess and it of this type of culture that the two Americas, North and South, are colonies.

Four Great Periods.

"It will now be patent that the sources must include Greece and Rome, for these are the foci of Mediterranean civilization in its distinctive manifestations. But looking at western culture as it exists to-day, one must take account of the lapse of 25 centuries and the wider area; therefore two other periods call for note.—The Medieval, say, the Thirteenth Century, and the Renaissance. Of course, it would be presumption beyond the reach of mere folly to set about describing or discussing four such periods in one short lecture, an expert would complain if he had to exhaust one of the periods in a limited series of talks. My purpose is to set forth the most distinctive notes of each and to illustrate each period with some views of typical monuments or artistic productions. A contracted survey may have the merit of emphasis and contrast.

Grecian Culture.

"Our first source then is Greece—and for our purposes we may take the one city of Athens at one definite period, about 450 B.C. to 350 B.C. It is not the absolute well-spring of that type of culture; there were earlier and powerful cultures with which Greece had contact, from which Greece learned much and derived elements of the greater benefit to herself. We are indebted to Greece for the priceless gift of the alphabet; but Greece had merely skillfully adapted the discovery of a neighbour. Yet in the period we choose,—Leo Tasse and Confucius were dead not yet 50 years—Greece stood distinct and supreme and Athens was, according to Pericles, 'an education to Greece and her members yield to none, man by man, for independence of spirit, many-sidedness of attainment, and complete self-reliance in limbs and brain.'

Pericles was not short-sighted for the West is agreed to find in the then Athens unaging models of perfection in the composition of history and of drama, in examination of deep philosophical problems, in the art of persuading men by public speech, in the rendering of beauty into art. Athens furnishes the exemplars of well-balanced thought, of just emphasis, of directness and of truth to nature. There is an actuality and a humanity in its literature that can never tarnish. Hong Kong might be reminded that Oxford trains statesmen and administrators in the study of the Athenian Thucydides and the Athenian Plato.

Influence of Rome.

"As for Rome, the Rome of the Republic and the Caesars, its great contributions have been the transmission of the Greek inheritance though somewhat altered by its own stamp of pragmatism and studious observation, then too the all-pervading influence of the Latin tongue (it is still so much the learned tongue that Chinese botanists must learn it if they would speak internationally), but above all the influence on the legal thought, legal codes, legal exactitudes of the West."

"With the Medieval period, a new force is seen to have entered on the stage, the powerful directive spirit of organised Christianity. (Continued on next column.)

"MANTUA" TRAGEDY.

HONG KONG POLICE
SERGEANT MISSING.

Now has reached Hong Kong a tragedy on board the P. and O. liner Mantua shortly after her departure from Hong Kong for England. It is learned that Lance Sergeant John O'Neill Gibbling, who was a passenger on board the liner, committed suicide last Saturday night.

The message despatched from the liner indicated that the officer had apparently jumped overboard. He is believed to have been slightly mentally unbalanced lately and for this reason was being invalided home after nearly four years' service in the Force.

A native of Jarrow, Durham, the late Sergeant Gibbling joined the force on November 5, 1927, having been formerly in the Coldstream Guards, and was promoted to the rank of Lance Sergeant on June 10, 1928. He was a diligent officer and had passed his first and second Cantonese certificates. His tragic death is deeply regretted by his former colleagues and all who enjoyed his friendship.

HEARD ON THE STAR FERRY.

1st Kwloon Resident: What is this China Exhibition, do you know anything about it?

2nd K.R.: Nothing except what's on the posters.

1st K.R.: It might be rather good, I hear they will be cutting those ivory balls. I've often wondered how they were done.

2nd K.R.: I wouldn't pay a dollar just to see a man cutting ivory balls.

1st K.R.: No, but there will be other things as well.

2nd K.R.: What other things?

3rd K.R.: I know a bit about it; got a friend on the Committee. It's going to be a 'jolly good show'—a wonderful collection of Chinese art, curios and antiquities being got together—a series of displays in the Theatre Royal—brassworkers, silver workers, ivory cutters and blackwood carvers, all getting on with the job.

1st K.R.: Sounds all right—Anything to eat?

3rd K.R.: Yes, 'Tas served all afternoon and Chinese dinners every night from seven till nine.

2nd K.R.: I've never had a Chinese dinner. What's it like?

3rd K.R.: Come and have some with me on November 5, the first day of the exhibition.

1st and 2nd K.R.: O.K. Thanks very much.

3rd K.R.: Suppose we go along to the Y.M.C.A. and buy a patron's ticket?

1st K.R.: What is a patron's ticket?

3rd K.R.: The season ticket of the exhibition; admits you to everything on all three days and costs only five dollars.

It embodied much of the old Roman spirit of law and institution, added to the strong moral code which has left an indelible imprint on the West—the highest moral tradition of the West and of the Mediterranean peoples (Lo Bras). The building of the Cathedrals is typical of the age and that architecture is one of the inspirations of the West. What is more evident even to us in the East is the University and the Grammar School which are distinctive products of the Middle Ages. In the Universities, scholastic philosophy set about the synthesis of all knowledge, guaranteed the supremacy of reason among human faculties and sharpened the wits of its students. Renaissance scholars were more indebted to the Scholastics than they cared to acknowledge.

The Renaissance.

"With the Renaissance there appeared the power of wealth and magnificence with the princely patron, the princely merchant and the princely learning. Art and science recognise individual names as marking their advance. Man is more satisfied with himself and his place is a scheme of things worked out to suit himself. Ever since then the West has been living in similar sentiments except that they have become more and more democratic. Of the very obvious implication of the Renaissance, the return to the Ancients, its results have been so obvious that they have not all been outlined yet; whether that return did not mean a delay in the natural development of Europe is a doubt that crosses men's minds more and more in recent years."

In illustration of these sources and their dependence Father Finn showed slides, chiefly of sculpture and architecture and explained the significance as memorials of the phases of western culture.

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HANGCHOW AND
FLOOD REFUGEES.A LITTLE DISAGREEMENT
OVER MEDICAL WORK.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

HANGCHOW, Oct. 8.
The city has been fairly free from sickness, but some cases of cholera have been reported, though, contrary to all expectations, very little serious illness has been reported amongst the flood refugees allocated to Hangchow.

When it was definitely known that the Municipal Government had agreed to have 1,000 of these refugees the various groups of doctors met to decide how they could best help. At the principal meeting it was very evident that the Chinese doctors were only too willing to put the greater part of the burden on the mission doctors, so that they might be spared expense and trouble themselves. The missionaries had something to say to this, however, and showed that they were perfectly willing to help in proportion as the others would also bear the burden. An amicable arrangement was eventually agreed upon.

So far only 200-300 refugees have been sent here. They are being accommodated on the City Hill, where the bare necessities of life are provided for them. Several churches, and the Y.W.C.A., and Y.M.C.A. are rendering what help they can, especially in providing clothing.

In spite of agitation from the local press, as mentioned in my last notes, preparations for the Pan-Pacific Conference are going ahead, and it is expected that the delegates will arrive for the opening session on the 20th. This will be a fine opportunity for Hangchow to advertise itself, and let the world know what a beautiful, interesting, and historic place it is, and we, in Hangchow, are looking forward with much interest to see how things will eventually turn out. Nanjing sent a very strong note to the Provincial Government saying that they were under no circumstances to allow anything to prevent the meetings being held in Hangchow.

How to Collect Money!

On September 26 all the schools had a holiday, so that the students might be free to collect money on behalf of the flood sufferers. There was a systematic house to house and street collection, students going round in small groups of three and four. They made themselves a perfect nuisance by not having first decided which groups would go to which part of the city, so that in the course of the morning alone some houses were visited no less than six or eight times, each group demanding a sum of money! In some instances they were content to depart on being shown a receipt issued by a previous collector, but others were more adamant, and would only leave after having received a further donation. Collectors molested people in the streets, stopping rickshaws, pulling others off bicycles, jumping on the running board of motors, etc. Nevertheless, there was a certain amount of orderliness, and a unitedness which is good to see, but their methods, or lack of them, were at fault.

Blood-curdling Propaganda
Against Japan.

The students' enthusiasm is now running high over the Manchurian affair. There have been two days' general holiday so that they could carry out demonstrations, and make speeches against Japan. Their propaganda work has been in earnest, and lurid and blood-curdling posters are to be seen everywhere; neither have they allowed the rain to upset their demonstrations. They have not confined their efforts to Hangchow alone, but in many nearby towns and villages they have been making speeches on the streets, and anywhere where they could collect a few listeners.

No Ugly Incidents.

The city has however been quiet and no ugly incidents between Chinese and Japanese have occurred. The Japanese Consul wisely decided to evacuate his nationals to Shanghai on the 24th, and the Government most courteously sent an escort with them. The Consul has himself returned, and three days ago several students gathered outside the Consulate and tried to create a disturbance, but nothing came of it.

In the Event of War!

The Local Doctors' Association met last week to discuss the situation between China and Japan, and have agreed, in the event of war, to send a Red Cross unit.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

(All letters intended for publication must be addressed by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, unless so desired, but as evidence of good faith.—Ed.)

THE MANCHURIAN CRISIS.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONG KONG DAILY PRESS.")

Sir,—In referring to your "sweeping article" of this morning calls for a word of protest from the Chinese Community. You said—"no more than a reminder that treaty rights have got to be respected"—etc.

I take this opportunity to ask you, if you would kindly answer the following questions:—

1.—Were the massacres of Chinese in Tainan, Shantung, including Minister Chai Kung Zi and family by the Japanese a fulfilment of Japan's treaty rights in China?

2.—Were the murders, seizures of arms and ammunitions, the bombing of innocent passengers in the train, bombing of Chingchow and the occupation of Manchuria, a Japanese special privilege (or any treaty rights) in the Far East—(China)

3.—Could a Government stop (prevent) the patriotic spirit of their nation? Why should we Chinese not resort to boycott against the enemies, when they murdered us, robbed us of our territory and committed all sorts of crimes? Do you remember the World War, how the allies "discontinued economic relations" with Germany?

4.—And, what are you going to say, if your country would receive the "same" as what Japanese did in Manchuria? How about the Kellogg Pact?

5.—Japan's intention towards China is an open secret to the world, isn't it?

I wish that you will kindly publish this letter in your valuable paper, and thanking you very much in advance.—Yours, etc.,

WAAN SHIK HUNG.

[Our correspondent falls into the errors which the article pointed out. A summary of the Japanese view of the Manchurian issue, is taken as an acceptance of that view, and then an angry *ex parte* statement is made of the Chinese version of a number of "incidents." The whole point is that the League is not in the least likely to accept either the Chinese or the Japanese version, but will give judgment somewhere between the two claims. If China is dissatisfied the League decision can be disregarded, and the League has no further power of interest in the matter. China and Japan must then settle their own differences. It is only common sense that Japan should be asked to cease from military action and China from boycott and propaganda while the crisis is being decided by the League, otherwise incidents will continue to occur, and each one will diminish the hope of peace. The above letter shows no desire for peace but only a furious wish to "get even" with Japan.—Ed., H.K.D.P.]

WIFE OF SUSPECTED
ROBBER.FINED FOR POSSESSION OF
OF ARMS.

A Chinese woman was sentenced by Mr. Schofield at the Central Police Court yesterday with possession of arms without a permit. The woman was arrested at 330, Queen's Road during a police raid which resulted in the seizure of a gun and several rounds of ammunition.

The police stated that the raid was carried out at 8 p.m., but the woman's husband, a suspected armed robber, had apparently been warned and had fled from the premises two hours prior to the arrival of the police. He left behind the two loaded revolvers in an unlocked drawer, which was easily accessible to the woman. Two knives of the type used in armed robberies were also found under a bed.

His Worship, after remarking that he was convinced that the woman knew of the arms, sentenced her to four months' hard labour, and in addition imposed a fine of \$200, or two months' hard labour in default. The prison sentences were made consecutive.

Missionary News.

The first meeting of the Missionary Association was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Shaw on the 6th. The speaker on the programme was one of the Pan-Pacific Delegates, but he was unavoidably prevented from attending, so Dr. Fitch kindly showed some slides of a recent lecture he had prepared on Chinese monasteries.

HONG KONG STOCK
MARKET.YESTERDAY'S TRANSAC-
TIONS.

The tone of the market yesterday morning was slightly better, and it appears that the Settlement has now been more or less liquidated. Douglasses were again in demand at \$25.

Wharves were in demand at the improved rate of \$150.

Providents (old) were on offer at \$3.40.

Hotels (old) advanced to a buying rate of \$14.40. The new shares were wanted at the close at \$13.90, after sales had been put through at \$13.

Lands were in demand at \$81.

Ewos were wanted at Tia 16, as were also Zong Sings at Tia 13.

Trams, which were the medium of sales at \$201 and \$20.30, closed in demand at the former quotation.

Hong Kong Electric were put through at \$70, and there were sellers at the close at \$77.

Telephones (part paid) were offering at \$29.

Ropes were in demand at \$17.

Constructions (new) changed hands at \$1.35.

RUSSIAN FOX FURS.

ON VIEW TO-DAY.

Every woman who appreciates lovely furs should make a point of seeing the collection of M. V. Kapustin, who has recently arrived in the Colony. He is showing them to-day in room 204, Hong Kong Hotel, and also in the window of Maison Marnac.

The skins are genuine Russian fox, silver fox and white fox for the most part, though there are also some delightful dyed furs and a few natural red fox skins. The fur is beautifully soft and very becoming in wear, and not the least attractive part about these skins is that they are really reasonable in price.

HELENA MAY CONCERT.

ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME
FOR THIS AFTERNOON.

The following is the programme for the concert to be held this afternoon at 5.30 at the Helena May Institute:—

1.—Songs—
(a) A Land of Silence...Quiller.
(b) The Valley and the Hill...Quiller.

Mrs. A. M. BOWES-SMITH.
2.—Piano Solos—
(a) Mazurka Op. 64, No. 3...Chopin.
(b) Mazurka Op. 50, No. 2...Chopin.

Miss DAISY MA.
3.—Songs—
(a) Spring is at the Door...Quiller.
(b) Like to the Damsel Rose...Elgar.

Mrs. NEIL MATTHESON.
4.—Violin Solo—
Concerto in C Minor...Torelli.
(Torelli, who died in 1708, was an Italian composer, and the first to write concertos for violin and orchestra. The orchestral part is here played on the piano.)

Mr. H. EVELIE.
5.—Songs—
(a) The Peach Flower...Bantock.
(b) Words adapted from the Chinese.

(b) Go not, Happy Day...Bridge.
Mrs. A. M. BOWES-SMITH.
6.—Piano Solos—
(a) Lu-laby...Grieg.
(b) Etude Mignonne...Schutt.

Miss DAISY MA.
7.—Songs—
(a) If there were Dreams to sell...Ireland.
(b) Blossom-Time...Quiller.

Mrs. NEIL MATTHESON.
"God Save The King."
Accompanied: Mr. A. M. Bowes-Smith.

POLICE AND WOMAN'S
FINGERPRINTS.

COURT APOLOGY.

A woman, who gave evidence in a case at the Old Bailey against a constable, whom she alleged, assaulted her, emphatically denied that she was charged with a man at Willesden four years ago with stealing a ring. To prove that her statement was true she consented to have her fingerprints taken.

This was done by an officer of Scotland Yard. The prints showed that she was not the woman who was charged at Willesden.

"Clearly," said Mr. Eastwood, "police officer has made a genuine mistake. He and I unreservedly withdraw the suggestion."

Judge Gregory. It only shows how mistakes may happen. Had it not been for the woman's fingerprints being taken she might have gone away under the grave odium of having been convicted.

PUBLIC MONEY
VOTES.

OVER A LAKH REQUIRED.

MATERNITY BLOCK FOR
KOWLOON HOSPITAL.

His Excellency the Governor will to-day present for the consideration of the Finance Committee of the Legislative Council the following items of supplementary expenditure:—

Estimates, 1931.

Public Works Department: Drawing materials and mounting plans \$ 4,000

Provision made in Estimates \$7,000

The vote has become exhausted on account of the continued heavy demand for plans, etc., from other Departments, and the increased cost of materials in local currency.

Approximately 20 per cent. of the amount expended is recoverable from the sale of plans, etc.

The expenditure for the year 1930 was \$11,688.

The additional sum now requested is urgently required to enable this service to be continued without delay.

Public Works Extraordinary: Various resumption, etc. To meet cost of road widening works 16,500

Provision made in Estimates \$10,000

This sum is required in connection with the widening of Bonham Road at a narrow and sharp corner between Centre and Western Streets.

Finance Committee approved the expenditure of \$11,000 for this work in 1924, but the work was never carried out. The owner of L.L. 609A, which abuts on the south side of the section of road to be widened, is now anxious to re-develop his lot. This he cannot do until the road widening, which includes the re-erection of a retaining wall, has been completed. Government therefore feels itself committed to carrying out the approved scheme.

The main reason for the increase in the estimated cost of the work is that whereas in 1924 a dump for the surplus earth was available nearby, it will now have to be transported to North Point.

Kowloon Street Lighting.

Public Works Recurrent: Electric Lighting Kowloon 1,000

Provision made in Estimates \$30,000

To meet street lighting charges due to development. The extension of certain roads upon which new buildings have been completed has necessitated additional street lighting.

Hansard reports 27

Provision made in Estimates \$1,800

The 1930 Hansard which is published and paid for in 1931 contained 282 pages as against an average of 206 for the previous three years.

The sum of \$57, now asked for is to meet the additional cost of printing the larger volume.

The above is to be met from savings under Office Equipment.

Medical Department: Installation of standard power plugs for X-Ray work 1,100

Considerable difficulty has been experienced by the Radiologist in using the new portable X-ray and electrical apparatus without standard power plugs. It is essential that the installation should be carried out as soon as possible. As no provision was made in the current estimates for this expenditure a supplementary vote for one thousand one hundred dollars is now required.

The above is to be met from savings under Maintenance of Lunatics at Canton.

Kowloon Hospital.

Public Works Extraordinary: Maternity Block, Kowloon Hospital 40,000

Provision made in Estimates \$100,000

The cost of the hospital building was originally estimated at \$180,000 but owing to the drop in the sterling value of the dollar the estimate subsequently had to be increased to \$197,000.

The original estimate in 1929 for the maternity block and site formation was \$203,000.

In 1930 the site formation was completed for \$31,528.85.

Therefore in 1931 the revised estimate was for the building alone \$180,000. During the current year it is anticipated expenditure will be \$149,000.

Treasury: Personal Emoluments 631
Provision made in Estimates \$46,935

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has approved the appointment of the Deputy Treasurer to the post of Treasurer on the scale £1,500 to £1,500 as from June 28, 1931. A vote for the difference between £1,400 p.a. (as provided in the estimates) and £1,600 p.a. for the period June 28 to December 31, 1931, at the approved rates of exchange is now required.

Public Works Recurrent: Gas Lighting, City and Suburbs and Hill District. To meet additional expenditure due to new rates in revised agreement 20,000

Provision made in Estimates \$96,000

The Public Lighting Contract between Government and the Hong Kong and China Gas Co. expired on June 30, 1930, and the terms on which it is to be renewed have been the subject of negotiation with the Company. The agreement was signed in March 1931, the new rates coming into force therefore after the Estimates for 1931 had been prepared. A vote of \$29,000 is required to meet the additional charges for gas lighting in Hong Kong during the year.

Revised Gas Rates.

Public Works Recurrent: Gas Lighting, Kowloon. To meet additional expenditure due to new rates in revised agreement 6,000

Provision made in Estimates \$30,000

The Public Light Contract between Government and Hong Kong and China Gas Co. expired on June 30, 1930, and the terms on which it is to be renewed have been the subject of negotiation with the Company. The agreement was signed in March 1931, the new rates coming into force therefore after the Estimates for 1931 had been prepared. A vote of \$6,000 is required to meet the additional charges for gas lighting in Kowloon during the year.

Royal Observatory: Maintenance of Lithographic Plant 50

Provision made in Estimates \$ 900

Indents for stores from England were estimated at \$1-15/3d. but were paid for \$1-14d. Economies were effected but not sufficient to meet the difference and the vote is now \$10 overspent. The sum of \$50 asked for is to meet this deficit and to provide funds for the necessary small local purchases till the end of the year.

The above is to be met from savings under meteorological telegrams.

Police Telegrams.

Police Force: Telegrams. Provision made in Estimates 400

Owing to the increased number of telegrams despatched, the vote of \$300 is exhausted.

It is estimated that a further sum of \$400 will be required up to December 1931. The above is to be met from savings under Bedding.

Harbour Department and Air Services.

Rent of Offices 100

Provision made in Estimates \$5,130

Provision made by Supplementary Vote 300

Provision was made in 1931 Estimates for the rent of G.M.S. Offices at a monthly rental of \$427.50.

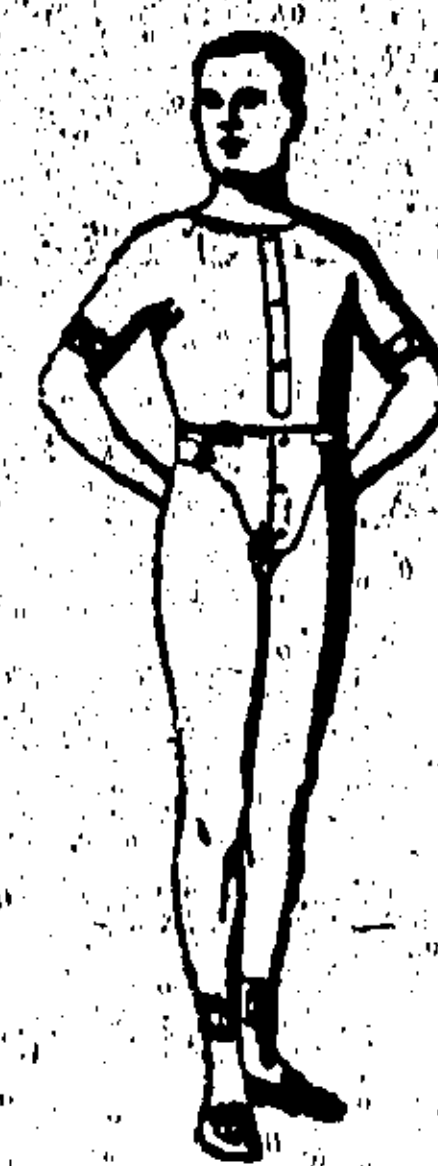
The lease, expired on 30.4.31 but it was renewed for six months ending 31.10.31 with increased rental of \$50 per month, and a Supplementary Vote for \$300 was taken. Accommodation for G.M.S. Office is still unavailable elsewhere, and it is therefore necessary to renew the lease, for which purpose a further amount of \$100 is required for the period 31.12.31 and application is now submitted.

The above is to be met from savings under Conveyance and Motor Allowances.

Total \$108,138

POWELLS

10, Ice House Street.

PROTECT YOURSELF
AGAINST THE CHILLY
EVENINGS

Our range of Underwear for the cooler days is now complete and comprises Natural and White

Wool, in Tropical and Lightweight Cashmere and Gauze, made by "JAEGER" and "MORLEY" also "MERIDIAN."

These are stocked in Vests with Short or Long Sleeves. Drawers—Knee or Ankle Length, also Combinations.

We shall be pleased to show you our Goods without obligation to purchase.

IN A PERSIAN
GARDEN
Complete Song Cycle

ALBUM WORK-8
DORA LABBETTE
MURIEL BRUNSKILL
HUBERT EISELL
HAROLD WILLIAMS

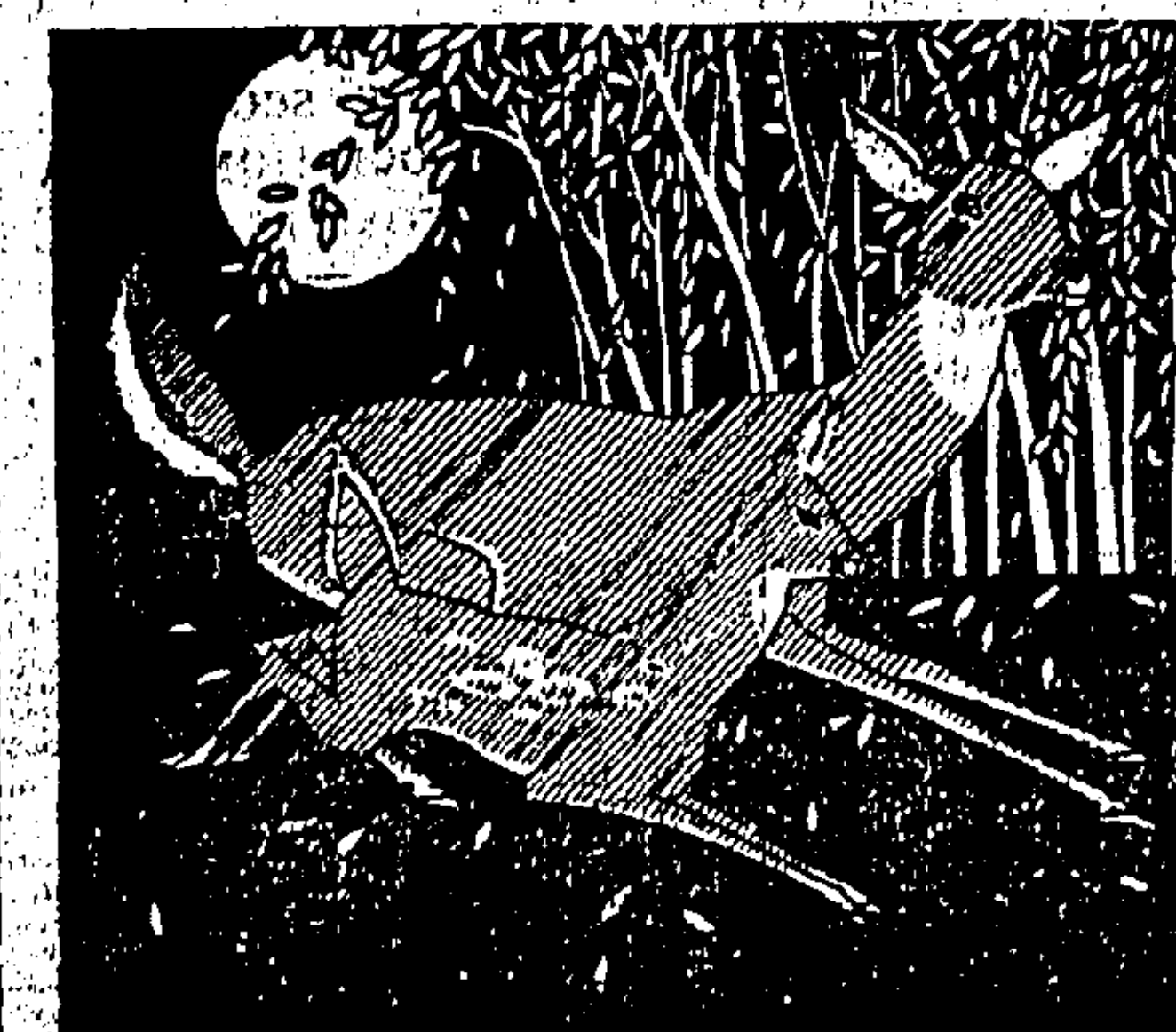


FIVE RECORDS

COMPLETE IN ART ALBUM

The Anderson Music Co., Ltd.

AUTUMN 1931



New shipments of Autumn goods have just been unpacked.

Coats, gowns, hats, three piece suits, shoes, gloves and underwear.

In the ladies' salon

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE HONG KONG CRICKET CLUB will be held in the Pavilion, at 5.30 p.m. on MONDAY, 26th OCTOBER, 1931, and notice is hereby given that, on MONDAY, 26th OCTOBER, 1931, immediately after the Annual General Meeting, a drawing for the redemption of thirty debentures will be made. The number of the debentures drawn will be published in the Hong Kong Government Gazette and the Local Newspapers, and holders of drawn debentures may, upon giving notice to the Treasurers, Messrs. PERCY SMITH, SETH and FLEMING, for the payment of principal and interest up to the 31st October, 1931.

By Order of the Committee,
E. J. R. MITCHELL,
Hon. Secretary.
[1301]

GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

TENDERS for SPOILS in the MEXICAN DOLLARS Current in this Colony, for Telegraphic Transfer, on the Local Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, London, up to and for the sum of £200,000, will be received by the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, COMMAND PAY OFFICER, until 11 o'clock a.m. on the 17th OCTOBER, 1931.

The Tenders to state the Total Amount (in Pounds Sterling). No Telegraphic Transfer will be made for less than £100. The Tenders to be in Duplicate, and in Sealed Covers, addressed to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, COMMAND PAY OFFICER, and enclosed "TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC."

The right to accept or reject any or all of the Tenders is reserved. Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on application. Persons tendering for (Bills) are hereby notified that, having regard to the provisions of the Act of 1923 (Cap. 45 and 41, George V. Cap. 53), the acceptance of any such Tender is subject to the express condition that no Member of the British House of Commons shall be admitted to any share or part in or to any benefit to arise from the Contract thereby made for the allotment of such (Bills).

"The provisions in question do not apply to Contracts entered into by any incorporated company, in its corporate capacity, and made for the general benefit of the company."

E. A. LANG, Colonel, R.A.P.C.,
Treasury Chest Officer,
His Majesty's Treasury Office,
Hong Kong. [1302]

G. R.

GOVERNMENT STORES CONTRACTS—1932.

It is hereby notified that Sealed Tenders, in triplicate, which should be clearly marked "TENDER FOR STORES" will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office, until noon of Thursday the 28th day of October, 1931, for the supply and delivery of Stores required by Government Departments during the year 1932.

For Specifications and Forms of Tender apply at the office of Superintendent Accounts and Stores, Public Works Department, from whom further particulars may be had on application.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender and reserves to itself the option of accepting FOR ALL OR ANY PART of each Specification. [1299]

REUTERS, LIMITED.

MR. W. O'NEILL is appointed Manager of our Hong Kong Branch, as from OCTOBER 15th, during the absence of MR. J. E. HENRY.

REUTERS, LIMITED.

W. TURNER,
General Manager for the Far East.
[1298]

CLUB LUSITANO.

CONVITE.

A Direcção do Club Lusitano tem a honra de convidar os Esmos. Srs. Socos do Club de Recreio, da Associação Portuguesa de Socorros Mútuos, da Liga Portuguesa, e do Club Lusitano e suas Famílias e os demais Membros da Comunidade Portuguesa para se reunirem na sala "Lusitano" do Club Lusitano, na Quinta-Feira, 16 de Outubro, às 5.15 horas da tarde, a fim de assistir a uma Recepção em honra do Sr. Excmo. e Governador de Macau, Senhor Joaquim Amelino de Mota e Oliveira.

Haverá um seguida Oba e dança. A fim de que esta Recepção seja revivida do maior brilho, possível a Direcção pede a cooperação de todos os Socos e suas Famílias e os demais Membros da Comunidade Portuguesa.

A. E. S. ALVES,
Secretaria.

Hongkong, 13 de Outubro de 1931. [1297]



SOME
PARAMOUNT REASONS
WHY YOU SHOULD
GIVE YOUR DOG THE

"QUORN"
DOG REMEDIES

CONDITION AND
TONIC POWDERS.

FAMOUS KENNELS RELY
UPON THE "QUORN"
BREEDERS AND OWNERS
USE THE "QUORN"

BOTH THE EXPERT AND THE
AMATEUR ARE BUYERS
OF THE "QUORN"
WHILE CHAMPIONS OF
ALL BREEDS HAVE BEEN
KEPT FIT FOR YEARS
AND YEARS WITH THE
"QUORN" DOG REMEDIES.

THEY COOL THE BLOOD,
REMOVE ALL IMPURITIES
AND ACT AS A TONIC TO
THE WHOLE SYSTEM.

A. S. WATSON
& CO., LTD.

THE HONG KONG DISPENSARY.

THE BOY SCOUTS'
ASSOCIATION.
HONG KONG BRANCH.

HEADQUARTERS
LOWER ALBERT ROAD.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL SWIMMING SPORTS OF THE BOY SCOUTS ASSOCIATION will be held in V.E.C. Bath at 3 p.m. on SATURDAY next, OCTOBER 17. The heats will be swum off at 4.30 p.m. on THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15. All friends are warmly invited to attend. [1300]

THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

DEAF PROGRAMMES and ENTRY FORMS for the TENTH EXTRA RACE MEETING, to be held on SATURDAY, 24th OCTOBER, 1931 (Weather Permitting), may be obtained at the RACES COURSE, HONG KONG CLUB, CAUSEWAY BAY. STABLES and the SECRETARY'S OFFICE. ENTRIES CLOSE at 12 O'CLOCK NOON, on THURSDAY, 15th OCTOBER, 1931. [1294]

CREDIT FONCIER D'EXTREME-ORIENT.

MONTAGNE BARR AND BARRA AGENCIES.

"PEAK MANSIONS"

Six-roomed & Five-roomed Apartments

PRINCE EDWARD ROAD, KOWLOON.

Detached and Semi-detached Villas

Modern Construction with Garage

"CAMBAY BUILDINGS"

Flats with Modern Conveniences.

GILMAN'S
for
HILLMANS

A truly British car,
with an engine up
to American power
standards—that's
worth your study
and final choice.

SEE THE
HILLMAN
WIZARD
FIRST!

AT THE

DURO GARAGE

In Nathan Road, Kowloon.

GILMAN & Co., Ltd., Agents.
[A.R.B. 3]

FUNERAL.

The funeral of the late AUGUSTO ALBERTO DA ROZA will be held on Friday, the 10th inst., after a Requiem Service at 8.30 a.m. at the Roman Catholic Cemetery. [1303]

Editorial and Business Offices: 11, Ice House Street. Tel. 30281.
Night Editor (Wanchai Office): Tel. 54111.
London Office: 53, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

The Daily Press.

HONG KONG, OCTOBER 15, 1931.

THE CHINESE STUDENTS.

CANTON students are again on strike and devoting themselves, full time, to anti-Japanese propaganda. These young men were mainly responsible for last Saturday's shooting affray, and thanks to the presence put on WANG CHING WEI by the mob the Canton police force are also threatening to come out.

Until the Manchurian crisis arose little had been heard for about three years of the Canton students. The part that they played in the incidents of 1923 and 1925 is well remembered, but Marshal LI TSIAI HSIN sent them back to their books, and General CHEN MING SHU had equally firm ideas as to the proper concerns of these young men and women. For the past month, however, the lecture halls of China's forty-six universities have been deserted, while the students range up and down the country stirring national feeling against "the aggressor."

Few persons of mature intelligence will fail to endorse the action of the two Governors of Canton. The duty of a student is to study. Unions and debating societies, and perhaps some measure of "self-government" are proper adjuncts to university life and valuable training in oratory and the conduct of public affairs. But the general opinion is that even after university training a long apprenticeship in subordinate positions is needed before a man is fitted for a responsible political post. Statesmanship is essentially a task for maturity and old age. It is not the average Cabinet Minister in England well in the sixties.

When the history of these remarkable years comes to be written, and the human passions now rending the world have long been cold, and are only of academic interest, nothing, we think, will be regarded at the safe distance of a few centuries, as more strange and romantic, than this student movement in China, which is to its own generation an unmitigated nuisance.

Many of us lack sympathy with the Chinese student because of the vast difference between the young men at Far Eastern universities and the British type of Oxford and Cambridge undergraduate. The latter pursues his even and pleasant way amid a gentle and highly cultured society, to which in these days entrance tests are so severe and conscientiously applied that a young British Duke failed to gain admission because he had, like Shakespeare, "small Latin and less Greek." It is a wealthy community, all students being supplied with ample income by their parents or from scholarships and grants. But the Chinese student can be either rich or very poor. He is drawn to the university by love of learning and by no other motive; he is akin to the Medieval students of the West, who lived in rough and ready fashion, and generally lacked two coins to rub together. We all know of the turbulence of the "poor clerks" of Oxford and Paris and how their frequent riotings were in accord with the spirit of the age. But in those times government, and, on the whole, good government, was imposed by kings and feudal lords, by the Bishops and other ecclesiastical princes. There were no burning questions of modernisation and nationalism to engage the minds of young men, when European civilisation was young, and they fought instead over the unorthodoxy of Abelard and as to whether ROGER BACON'S experiments were true science or black magic.

In those days the technique of war and government was less complex than in the twentieth century, and youth had its chance. Edward I. and the Black Prince of England, to give two familiar instances, were commanding armies and presiding over governing councils when scarcely out of their teens. A peasant girl led the French armies and showed shrewd perception of the uses of artillery. Centuries later NAPOLEON won his Italian Campaign at twenty-five and the younger PITT was Prime Minister at twenty-three. With these examples in mind can it be doubted that thousands of young men and women in China feel to-day, "I can save the country and no one else can." The great achievements of youth are mainly in the spheres of poetry and music, but there must be many who are inspired with the notion that they can lead armies and govern provinces. Is anyone bold enough to say that all these young men are victims of illusion? It must not be forgotten that the trained and disciplined cadets of Whampoa, the military university, have revolutionised warfare in China.

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When NAHATMA GANDHI delivered his first radio speech he devoted a considerable portion of it to the advocacy of the prohibition of intoxicating liquor. One striking statement made by the Indian leader must have impressed millions of his listeners. That statement was made in India, the curse of drink was, "fortunately for us, accepted as a cure."

The Mahatma might have taken the entire time allotted to him in describing the evils of drink as he has witnessed them in his own country, but nothing he could have said could have been more forceful and graphic. Just the simple statement of fact—"accepted as a cure."

However much or little the Western world may agree with all the aims of Mahatma GANDHI, that direct utterance will find an enduring place in the thoughts of many who will wish that it might with equal truth be affirmed of the nations of the Orient.

That millions of the followers of the Mahatma look upon the bondage of drink as a curse to be lifted in gratifying indication that they recognise some of the responsibilities which fall to a free people.

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The Mahatma might have taken the entire time allotted to him in describing the evils of drink as he has witnessed them in his own country, but nothing he could have said could have been more forceful and graphic. Just the simple statement of fact—"accepted as a cure."

However much or little the Western world may agree with all the aims of Mahatma GANDHI, that direct utterance will find an enduring place in the thoughts of many who will wish that it might with equal truth be affirmed of the nations of the Orient.

That millions of the followers of the Mahatma look upon the bondage of drink as a curse to be lifted in gratifying indication that they recognise some of the responsibilities which fall to a free people.

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★ News and Views ★

Tale of the Day.

A dapper was pillion riding with her fiancé. They were going at 40 m.p.h. "Are you game for another ton?" he asked.

"Rather," she said, as she swallowed another mouthful of dust. "I'm full of grit."

Self-Criticism.

A very amateur violinist, complete with instrument and music was encountered wending her way homeward one evening, and was asked how her bedridden old aunt was. "She's wonderful," was the reply. "I've just been playing the violin to her for an hour. It's extraordinary what the old lady can stand."

Breed of Cats to Killed Rats.

A breed of super-cats as rat catchers is claimed to have been evolved by Dr. Loir, a nephew of Pasteur. He is said to have been working for four years on the problem of breeding a cat strong and endowed with fierce rat-hunting instincts, and yet so tame that it can be kept in domesticity. He has now obtained satisfactory results, and is about to begin a campaign against the rats that infest the whole of Le Havre, against whose herds poison and other weapons have proved useless. A breeding station is to be erected, and within a few months Dr. Loir hopes that Le Havre will have sufficient super-cats to start the battle. The new animal is said to resemble a true wild cat, but without the latter's savagery where human beings are concerned.

Red Fleet Manoeuvres.

Steamers in the Gulf of Finland have sighted a Soviet squadron of eighteen ships, including two Dreadnoughts and several cruisers, destroyers and submarines. On the approach of the steamers the squadron avoided a meeting by changing its course. This is the first time the manoeuvres of the Red Fleet in the Baltic have lasted for more than a month.

★ Local Notes and Events ★

Entries close to-day at noon for the 10th Extra Race Meeting.

One case of typhoid and one of diphtheria were reported on Tuesday.

The funeral of the late Mr. Augusto Alberto da Roza will be held to-morrow after a Requiem Service at 8.30 a.m. at the Roman Catholic Cemetery, Happy Valley.

The annual swimming sports of the Boy Scouts Association will be held in V.E.C. bath at 3 p.m. on Saturday. The heats will be swum off at 4.30 p.m. on Thursday, 15th October.

Injuries to her head were received by Sum Cho, aged 12, when she fell into the backyard of 55, Argyle Street, from the first floor. She was taken to the Kowloon Hospital, where she is reported to be progressing favourably.

Falling into the street from the first floor of 24, Matsuiwai Road, an eight-year-old Chinese girl was removed to the Kwong Wah Hospital late on Tuesday night suffering from injuries to her head. Her condition is not considered serious.

The last Sunday Service of the University Christian Association for this year will be held on Sunday, 15th October, 1931, at 9.30 a.m., in St. John's Hall, where Dr. G. A. C. Herklotz will deliver a talk on "Science and Religion." All are cordially invited.

In an advertisement appearing elsewhere in this issue, it is announced that the annual general meeting of the Hong Kong Cricket Club will take place at the Club's premises on Monday, October 20, 1931. After the meeting a drawing for the redemption of thirty debentures will be made.

You don't mind being provided with Japanese property that is not paid for? Mr. Schofield observed to a Chinese whom he sentenced to two months' hard labour at the Central Magistracy yesterday for stealing a Japanese spaniel belonging to Mr. Honokawa, a resident of 15, Bannan Street. Sub-Inspector Rozovsky stated that the dog was stolen during the recent anti-Japanese disturbances, and was recovered on Tuesday at 15, Ship Street.

The Shark's Trophy.

The reported discovery of a sailor's identification disk, dated 1887, in the stomach of a shark caught near Galveston, Texas, provides something of a problem. It is hard to believe that the shark is really as old "as all that, but if sharks eat other sharks when dead—and presumably such things happen—the disk may have been passed down by generations of sharks. Even so one hesitates to believe that a copper disk could have survived corrosion under such circumstances all these years. It will no doubt be found that it is all a "put up job" to advertise a film about sharks or something.

The Unpolitical Razor.

Here is a true story of an incident in a barber's shop at the corner of the Square of the Revolution in Moscow, described as "The Hairdresser of the Workmen's Co-operative." A young man entered the shop and annoyed the barber by refusing everything except a shave. So the latter selected his bluntest razor and set to work on his customer with true comradely surliness. "The razor rasps," complained the young man. "That," replied the barber, indifferently, "is of no political importance!" It is presumed that this retort is the polite Soviet equivalent of: "Oh, yeah?"

The Schneider Trophy Planes.

Do the seaplanes built for the Schneider Trophy contest belong to Lady Houston, who gave £100,000 to defray their costs? This is a question many are asking. Lady Houston's gift was unconditional, and suggestions that after the contest the machines should be handed over to her cannot be entertained. The machines embody secrets of engine and aircraft design, and France or Italy would pay a big price for them. They will enable the Air Ministry to carry on further experiments.

★ Local Notes and Events ★

Two charges of theft were brought against a youth of Chinese and Filipino parentage, before the Central Court Magistrate when he was fined \$75 or five weeks' hard labour for stealing a bicycle and remanded on a count of theft of a watch, purse, and \$85 from an Indian constable at Police Headquarters.

For the past few days the price of eggs has been soaring, and whereas in normal times eggs could be obtained at about three to four cents a piece in the market, they cost as much as ten to fifteen cents on Monday and Tuesday. This is due to floods in the poultry farms in Swatow and other supplying centres and also, to some extent, to an unusually big demand for eggs in the Philippines. The situation, however, has been eased by fairly large consignments of eggs to the Colony yesterday and the day before.

Before Commander Hole, at the Marine Court yesterday, Sergeant Morris charged the coxswain of the steam launch Chang Shan, with having failed to show regulation lights when under way in the harbour on October 10 at 8.30 p.m. The accused pleaded guilty, and said that when he saw his light was out he stopped and was fixing it when the police arrived. The Sergeant said the accused had a junk in tow and was going into the Yau-mai shelter. When witness went alongside the accused was fixing his light. A fine of \$25 or three weeks' imprisonment was imposed.

Captain Jarvis, of the British steamer Solway, which arrived here yesterday from Haiphong, reports that about 1 p.m. 15th inst., 30 miles from Hong Kong, picked up three Chinese in a very exhausted state, they were floating upon the wreck of a junk bottom up. A strong strong swell was running at the time and we had some difficulty in getting our boat to them. They stated that the junk capsized in the morning of the 13th inst. for Swatow, had been there for 24 hours, and the Chinese, which I lost here, some hours later on had arrived there, and reported passing through a severe typhoon.

Yesterday afternoon about half past one o'clock, Mr. F. C. Dittmer, clerk in the employ of Mr. Hesse & Co., shot himself at the house of the firm in the Albany. An inquest will be held to-day.

The German steamer "Bellona," which left this port on the morning of the 13th inst. for Swatow, had not been heard of at last advices from that port, and the China, which I lost here, some hours later on had arrived there, and reported passing through a severe typhoon. (Continued on previous column.)

Overheard in Trafalgar-square.

First Visitor (rather wearily): Shall we go to the National Gallery, now, don't? Second Visitor (comfortably): No, we won't. What I say is, when you've seen one gallery, you've seen the lot!

Gael to Oloes.

Portsmouth Prison is to be closed at the end of October. Long term offenders are to go to the reopened prison at Lewes, and other offenders to Winchester Prison. It is hoped by closing Portsmouth Prison to save £10,000 a year.

Arrival of the Super-Cat.

Now that a French scientist has perfected a super-cat capable of dealing with rats, and yet peaceful in the home, it is understood that Professor Smugwump is putting out a great effort to win for Britain the credit for producing a similar model—with a smaller chassis—for dealing with mice really efficiently.

Hawtrey and D'Orray.

Lawrence D'Orray, the 78-year old actor who has just died, was very popular in the United States because he played the "Haw! Haw! silly ass" Englishman as the Americans picture English Peers. He had been in America several years, when Mr. Charles Hawtrey came over for a tour. The two met in the Lamb Club. "Well, my dear old Charles, how ah you?" said D'Orray. "Why do you speak with such an American accent?" replied Hawtrey. The tale of Hawtrey's dumbfounding retort is told to this day in the Lamb Club.

One Side of London.

The following dramatic—and pathetic—incident comes from a source which cannot be doubted. Two well-dressed men entered an expensive cocktail bar in the Bond-street district. "What will you have?" came the time-honoured question from one. "A double whisky, neat," said the other, who then added quickly: "That's rather an interesting print over there." While his host's back was turned he pushed back the untasted drink with lightning speed to the bartender, and received some silver in exchange. He didn't want a drink. He was starving.

★ Local Notes and Events ★

from the files.

Looking Back 25 Years.

Major-General Villiers Hutton and Mrs. Hutton reached Marseilles safely on September 9.

The Yuet Han Railway Co. have reported to the Kwong Chay Prefect, that as they are busily engaged in railway work, they have no time to devote to the bridge, says the Canton Daily News. This is taken to signify their willingness to allow the bridge to be constructed by other parties.

A Glasgow business house, says a home paper, has received a communication from Baghdad, Turkey, dated August 6, which states: "The European mail due here on July 26th has not reached Baghdad; as the post carrier's camel is said to have escaped while he was sleeping, and it is supposed it perished in the desert. Consequently the mail is lost."—Hong Kong Daily Press, October 14, 1906.

Looking Back 50 Years.

The hull of the river steamer Kinsan, which was chased by Sing Hong, was towed up to Canton yesterday by Seng Lee's steam launch Kaizer to be broken up.

The gunboat Kestrel was despatched at daylight yesterday morning on a cruise southward in search of the steamer Quint, of which no further tidings have been heard.

Yesterday afternoon about half past one o'clock, Mr. F. C. Dittmer, clerk in the employ of Mr. Hesse & Co., shot himself at the house of the firm in the Albany. An inquest will be held to-day.

JAPAN STATES HER CASE

BOTH SIDES MAINTAIN THEIR POSITIONS.

NO SIGNS OF YIELDING SHOWN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GENEVA, Oct. 14.

No public meeting of the Council will be held to-day, but there will be further private conversations.

M. Briand received at his hotel at 8.30 a.m. members of the Council Committee on the Sino-Japanese conflict. He was to have seen yesterday afternoon, members of the Council, who had not participated in yesterday's private conference, and of the four big Powers and Spain, but owing to the prolongation of the public sitting the projected private meeting had to be abandoned.

M. Briand is keeping members of the Council who did not attend the deliberations of the Council's Committee on the Sino-Japanese dispute informed of these private discussions.

League circles fully realise the difficulty of the situation and the final decision of the Council is awaited with much interest. So far both sides maintain their positions and show no sign of yielding.

U.S. PARTICIPATION.

When the private sitting of the Council ended all members of the Council, except the Chinese and Japanese representatives, were present. The question discussed was the admission of the representative of the United States Government at sittings of the Council dealing with the Sino-Japanese conflict. The procedure to be adopted was also discussed.

It is understood that an agreement was reached and now it is expected the Council will hold a public sitting this afternoon when an announcement will be made in regard to the participation of the United States.

At the private meeting of the Council this morning it was decided to invite the United States representative to attend the deliberations of the Council in regard to the Sino-Japanese conflict.

The formula agreed to is understood to require the consent of the Chinese and Japanese representatives, both of which called on M. Briand after the private meeting of the Council.

Referred to Japanese Government.

Mr. Yoshizawa after a long conversation with M. Briand declared that he must refer the question of the invitation to the United States to the Japanese Government for instructions, pending the receipt of which, presumably, there will be no further meeting of the Council to-day.

Tense Atmosphere.

GENEVA, Oct. 13. A grave, almost tense, atmosphere marked the opening of the League Council's session in the afternoon. China took the line that it would be futile to attempt to settle the dispute by direct negotiation. The Japanese representative said that Japan would withdraw her troops as soon as her nationals were no longer endangered.

JAPAN'S CASE.

Japan, said Mr. Yoshizawa, had twice risked its very existence to avert imminent peril in Korea and Manchuria, and considered that these regions were closely bound up with her own destiny. Japan had no territorial aims in Manchuria, but she possessed vital political and economic interests there. She was a defender of the "Equal Chance" and the "Open Door" in the economic activities of all nations.

Mr. Yoshizawa pointed out that the foreign trade of Manchuria had increased tenfold since the arrival of Japan in the country. China had also reaped immense advantages from the Japanese presence. Hundreds of thousands of Chinese had established themselves there in the last few years, and the population had doubled since 1911.

It was not, therefore, astonishing that Japan, after sacrificing so many men and so much money in struggles to safeguard her own security, should consecrate immense efforts to develop Manchuria.

The first factor in this development, he said, was the maintenance of order.

Firm Policy.

The firmness of Japanese policy had prevented civil wars in China. Proper from trouble, peaceful and laborious activity in Manchuria, where the Japanese had invested

an enormous capital, amounting to over two milliards of yen.

This rights and interests of Japan had, however, been the object of unnumbered attacks for several years. Since the National Government took over power in Nanking, even responsible Chinese statesmen had openly advocated the total suppression of Japanese rights in Manchuria.

The attitude of the Chinese authorities towards the South Manchurian Railway and towards Japanese and Koreans had been singularly provoking for some time. The murder of Captain Nakamura by Chinese troops was an example of the insolent attitude of the Chinese towards the Japanese. Despite these continuous provocations, the Japanese Government had adopted an attitude of conciliation and patience. It was, however, inevitable that the political atmosphere should become electric, and that the Japanese people should feel highly indignant.

Attack on S.M.R.

Mr. Yoshizawa went on to refer to the incident on September 18, when Chinese troops attacked the South Manchurian Railway.

He said the Japanese Government was conscious of the "gravity of the incident and would know how to reverse its past attitude and enter by rational and constructive co-operation upon a new path in order to extirpate all causes of future conflict between the two nations."

He again emphasized the readiness of the Japanese Government to enter into direct negotiations with China, but hitherto they had not seen this desire, which the Council shared, realised.

He was of the opinion that the delay was due in a certain extent to the very confused internal political situation in China, in which connection he referred to the negotiations for peace between the Governments of Canton and Nanking.

Legitimate Defence.

He described the measures taken by the Japanese Command on the occasion of the incident of September 18 as measures of legitimate defence to ward off at any price the imminent danger menacing the very existence of the Japanese position in Manchuria.

He reiterated that the Japanese Government firmly intended to withdraw its troops within the railway zone as soon as security for its nationals was effectively secured. When it was a question of finding a solution to a problem of this size, too great importance should not be attached to considerations of doctrine and theoretical possibilities. The widest account must be taken of the practical and political realities of the situation.

Anti-Japanese Movement.

The present situation, he went on, was profoundly troubled by the virulent anti-Japanese agitation which was being pursued throughout the whole of China. He suggested that the Council seek first a means of effecting an agreement and moral disarmament between the two nations.

If the Chinese Government made serious efforts to check the anti-Japanese agitation and drew up a preliminary basis of understanding such as would permit the re-establishment of moral Sino-Japanese relations, it would greatly contribute to the appeasement and relaxation of the situation, which was so much desired, thus removing the most serious obstacle to the withdrawal of troops.

But, the withdrawal of troops did not depend upon the realisation of such an agreement, but upon the security afforded to Japanese nationals.

Mr. Yoshizawa concluded by urging the establishment of a good Sino-Japanese understanding.

DR. SZE'S REPLY.

Dr. Alfred Sze, in reply, declared that a number of points raised by Mr. Yoshizawa were irrelevant.

He refuted the allegation that the Chinese Foreign Minister had made a warlike speech. As regards the boycott of Japanese goods which was being organised, he said that no government could compel its people to buy what it did not want.

The only means of settling the conflict was to remove the cause. Dr. Alfred Sze then read two telegrams announcing that Japanese aeroplanes had bombed open towns to the west of Mukden. He also cited a case of the Chinese authorities protecting Japanese and where the Japanese had invested

(Continued on next column.)

BANDITS IN LIAO RIVER AREA.

JAPANESE TROOPS TO WIPE THEM OUT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MUKDEN, Oct. 14.

This morning two Japanese Infantry Regiments with cavalry and artillery, accompanied by an armoured train and aeroplanes, were despatched from here for clearing the area between Mukden and the Liao River of bandits, who are reported to number 5,000. The train service has been disrupted by these military movements.

Koreans, and read a report by an important American witness declaring that the attack upon Mukden was quite unprovoked.

Dr. Sze said that direct negotiations between China and Japan were impossible in view of the existing position. Therefore, China had appealed to the League.

More Information Wanted.

At the suggestion of Lord Reading, Mr. Yoshizawa promised to get information from Tokyo regarding the new cases of aerial bombardment.

"A GOOD PREFACE."

M. Briand, the President of the Council, summed up the position, declaring that the League had a duty which it would not fail to carry out. He urged both sides to press their respective Governments not to aggravate the situation pending a solution.

"I know," he said, "that these two great nations feel the terrible responsibility that would rest on the party which would go further towards catastrophe."

The "moderation of both sides to-day" has produced an excellent effect. The situation was summed up by a member of the British delegation as "A very good preface."

The meeting then adjourned. The League Council meets again this morning (Wednesday).

Situation Improving.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.] WASHINGTON, Oct. 13. President Hoover represented to the Cabinet that present indications tend to show that the situation in Manchuria is improving.

U.S. Submarines for Shanghai.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13. Seven United States submarines and one tender which recently left for Chefoo from Taingtao have been ordered to Shanghai, according to a State Department announcement.

Regarding the report of the despatch of seven American submarines to Shanghai, it is stated that the vessels were on their way to Chefoo for customary shore leave. They were diverted to Shanghai to prevent any misunderstanding regarding the routine nature of the visit.

The action followed a sensational report in a New York newspaper regarding the vessels' movements.

Call for British Support.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.] LONDON, Oct. 14.

A call for British support protesting against the Japanese invasion of Manchuria was made at a meeting of the Chinese community at Liverpool.

Political Council Moves to Peiping.

PEIPING, Oct. 14. The Political Council of Manchuria is unable to carry on its functions there at present so it has moved to Peiping and has opened offices in the former Ministry of Agriculture.

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EUGENE CHEN'S TELEGRAM TO LEAGUE.

On October 13, Mr. Eugene Chen, Minister for Foreign Affairs, despatched the following telegram to the Council of the League of Nations now in session at Geneva:

"The Council of the League of Nations is already seized of the facts of the situation resulting from the acts of war committed by the armed forces of Japan in Manchuria."

League intervention appears to assume the existence of a Government in Japan that commands the implicit obedience of the Japanese Military. This is notoriously not the case, and in the present instance the Japanese Military, in order to frustrate the League demand for evacuation of Japanese troops from the invaded areas in Manchuria, plan to confront the Council of the League

(a) with a new situation in Manchuria by instigating a so-called movement of Manchurian independence, and (b) with an engagement of the existing issue by raising the question of the anti-Japanese movement throughout China in the form of the "yellow peril" which the Japanese Government, at the instance of the Military, spectacularly delivered to the Nanking Authorities on the Chinese National Day, October 10.

(Continued on next column.)

CANTON SITUATION CRITICAL.

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES ENFORCED.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

CANTON, Oct. 14.

The situation in Canton is becoming critical. Last night the city had the appearance of an armed camp. Soldiers were guarding the streets in addition to the usual police force. No one was permitted to cross a main road after 8 o'clock. Sentinels carrying rifles with bayonets fixed were seen everywhere, halting and searching pedestrians. Many persons had to remain on the street until the next morning because of these precautionary measures.

Your correspondent visited different parts of the city last night by motor-car. He saw soldiers in groups varying from 10 to about 50 in various places, including the North Gate, the Hill of the Goddess of Mercy, the front of the Medical College of Sun Yat Sen University on Pok Tse miao, and the vicinity of Government House were specially guarded.

Mr. Han Chung Ching, President of Sun Yat Sen University, tendered his resignation yesterday, owing to his failure to persuade the students to return to their classes. Mr. Kin Tsing Ching, Commissioner of Education, called a meeting of the heads of all the schools under his control yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock to discuss the matter. He is also most anxious that the students call off their strike and resume their school work as usual.

That To Suen Tai and Ng Hok Yang, Magistrate and Police Inspector of the Wing Hui Police Station, respectively, alleged perpetrators of the ghastly incident of last Saturday night, have been set free and gone to Hong Kong, has been confirmed. The failure of the authorities to bring them to trial in the special court yesterday had given rise to suspicion of their escape. It will be recalled that the Government had specifically announced to the public that these men were detained and that they would be tried by an open court. Apparently the Government is going back on its word. The public is still demanding their execution.

To Strengthen Government's Hands.

(Wah Tsai Yat Pao.)

CANTON, Oct. 14.

In order to strengthen the Government's hands to maintain peace and order at Canton, the whole garrison and armed police forces have been placed under the command of the Commander of Martial Law, General Heung Han Ping.

It is, surely, not only a misuse of words but a travesty of the facts of contemporary history in the Far East to suggest (as the Japanese Note does) that the anti-Japanese movement in China is "an instrument of national policy under the direction of the Nationalist Party."

The movement, in reality, may be said to be the work of the Japanese themselves and to be sustained by the insults and humiliation and acts of flagrant aggression which their feudal-militarist are continually inflicting on China.

For this reason, it is beyond the power and competence of any Chinese Government to suppress—as the Japanese Note demands—the anti-Japanese movement in China, which, indeed, is the inevitable expression of the mind and feeling of the Chinese people and a spontaneous mobilisation of their moral force against unexampled acts of alien aggression. The movement can only be ended by Japan through the suppression of brute force in Manchuria which is gravely compromising the prestige and honour of Japan as a modern civilised Power, by a policy based on the frank and honest recognition of that great region as a real and integral part of China and the consequent adjustment of the rights and interests claimed by Japan to this fundamental Chinese reality.

EUGENE CHEN, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the National Government, Canton, October 13.

More Japanese Destroyers at Hankow. (Wah Tsai Yat Pao.)

Hankow, Oct. 14. Three Japanese destroyers arrived at Hankow yesterday, thus making a total of six Japanese warships here.

A party of Japanese sailors landed at the Japanese Concession on Oct. 13.

The local situation is generally quiet, although public feeling is running high. The Hankow Government is making every effort to calm the populace. (Continued at foot of next column.)

NOBLE STAR WINS - CESAREWITCH.

FAVOURITES BEATEN: OUTSIDERS PLACED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Oct. 14.

The result of the Cesarewitch is as follows:

Noble Star 1
Six Wheeler 2
Son of Mint 3
Twenty-six ran, won by one and a half length, same between second and third.

BETTING.

100/6 Noble Star.
100/1 Six Wheeler.
100/7 Son of Mint.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

A WORLD CONFERENCE SUGGESTED.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.

A recommendation to Government members of the Pan-American Union to consider submitting the question of the rehabilitation of silver to a World Conference was passed by the fourth Pan-American Commercial Conference, which concluded here to-day.

WEATHER REPORT.

Yesterday's weather report, forecast and remarks, issued by the Royal Observatory at 5.20 p.m., stated:—

The typhoon is passing into the Pacific to the east of Japan. A moderate anti-cyclone is central over China.

Local Forecast:—N.E. winds, moderate to fresh; fine.

TENNIS STAR TO VISIT FAR EAST.

MRS. HELEN WILLS MOODY ON PRESIDENT COOLIDGE.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.

Mrs. Helen Wills Moody and her husband are leaving for the Far East by the s.s. President Coolidge on her maiden-trip voyage.

It will be somewhat of a "busman's" holiday for while Helen is to participate in several tennis tournaments, her husband, who is a stock broker, will have charge of the brokerage office aboard the President Coolidge.

They will call at Yokohama, Shanghai, Hong Kong and Manila.

BRITISH GREENLAND EXPEDITION.

THREE MEMBERS IN DANGER OF ISOLATION.

Copenhagen, Sept. 17.—Three Englishmen—members of the British expedition to East Greenland, led by Mr. Watkins—are in danger of spending the winter in isolation in the Arctic, according to reports received by the Greenland Government.

Mr. Walker and two companions set out from Angmagssalik in a motor boat for Imilnashah, but were held up at Akornarsut owing to an engine breakdown, and now have no alternative but to walk across the inland ice to Igloiko (on the west coast) or winter at Umivik—somewhat further north.

The Greenland Government are trying to get into communication with Dr. Knud Rasmussen, who is on his way from Saout from Angmagssalik, so that Dr. Rasmussen may be able to help the British expedition.

Position at Swatow.

SWATOW, Oct. 13.

The Japanese Consul at Swatow had made the following demands to the local authorities:

(1) To tear off all anti-Japanese placards on walls and other places.
(2) Adequate protection to be given to Chinese workers in employ of Japanese firms.
(3) Steps to be taken to facilitate Chinese food providers to supply Japanese residents.

(4) If necessary, Japanese marines to be allowed to land for the purpose of protecting Japanese residents.
At the time of writing, the Chinese authorities have not replied to the Japanese Consul's demands.

ROUND-TABLE CONFERENCE.

FINANCE COMMITTEE REPORT CONSIDERED.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, Oct. 13.

The Federal Structure Committee of the Indian Round Table Conference spent to-day considering the report of the Finance Sub-Committee, which, among other recommendations, suggested that an Expert Committee should work out in detail the financial scheme of the Federation, taking the Sub-Committee's report as a basis.

General speakers, including Sir Akbar Hydari, expressed the view that this task would occupy the experts for twelve months.

Replying to a question from the Chairman, Lord Sankar, Sir Akbar Hydari agreed to the desirability of fixing a time by which the States should reach a definite decision regarding their entry into the Federation. The States delegation, he said, took the view that until they had seen the report of the Expert Committee, they would be unable to decide whether or not to enter the Federation. While the experts were at work, the investigation on other points would be completed, and the States, with all the salient features of the scheme before them, would be in a position to make a decision.

It is understood that the Nawab of Bhopal, who speaks for the Chamber of Princes, will make a further reference to the attitude of the States indicated by Sir Akbar Hydari.

CONSERVATIVE FUNDS FOR "N.L.s."!

PREMIER DENIES RUMOUR.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, Oct. 13.

An election sensation, created by the Daily Herald, the official Labour Party organ, has been quickly stifled. The Labour journal this morning contained an allegation that the National Labour candidates in the general election were receiving assistance from Conservative Party funds.

The Prime Minister and Lord Stonehaven, the chairman of the Conservative Party, to-day both denied the allegation categorically. The Premier said that the money available to the National Labour Party came from well-to-do supporters of the Labour movement and from his own personal friends.

Though the fund thus formed was not large, it was adequate for their purposes. There are now twenty-eight National Labour candidates nominated. In each case (Continued on next column.)

UNIFICATION OF CHINA.

HU HAN MIN ARRIVES AT SHANGHAI.

[CENTRAL PRESS.]

CANTON, Oct. 13.

Chiang Kai Shek to-day accepted Mr. Han Min's peace terms. Delegates from Canton will proceed to Shanghai next Sunday to meet Mr. Hu Han Min and Chiang Kai Shek at a further peace parley.

Mr. Hu Leaves Nanking.

NANKING, Oct. 14. Looking fit and cheerful, Mr. Hu Han Min left for Shanghai this morning in General Chiang Kai Shek's private coach. He was accompanied by his daughter, General Chen Ming Shu, and Messrs. Wu Tieh Cheng, Chang Ching Kiang, Li Shih Tsang and Wu Tze Hui.

Before his departure, Mr. Hu Han Min received General Chiang at his residence and a brief private discussion ensued.

As soon as Mr. Hu arrives in Shanghai, Messrs. Sun Fo, Wang Ching Wei and other Canton leaders will proceed to Shanghai, where, after a preliminary conference, all will proceed to Nanking for a formal Peace Conference.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, Oct. 14. Mr. Han Min arrived at 7 this evening.

When interviewed he said he was staying at Mr. Sun Fo's house in Shanghai and would wait here for the peace delegates from Canton.

EARL JELlicoe'S ILLNESS.

NO NEED FOR UNDUE ANXIETY.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

LONDON, Oct. 13.

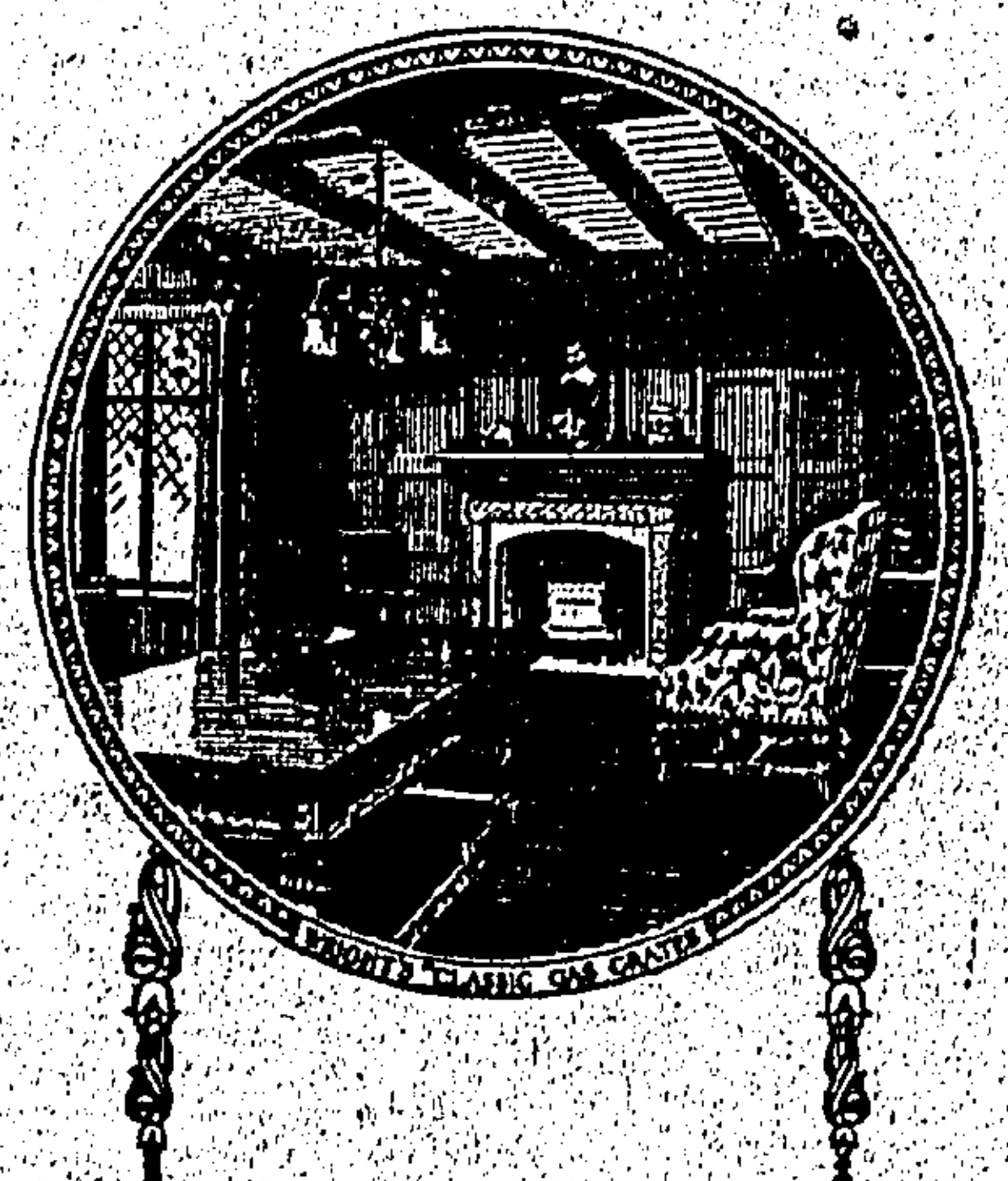
As a result of an X-ray examination on Earl Jellicoe, a bulletin states that there is no reason for undue anxiety.

they will oppose official Labour candidates in straight fights.

The Premier's Distractions.

While conducting his election campaign at Seaham, the Prime Minister continues to keep in touch with national and international affairs, and particularly with the developments in the Sino-Japanese dispute. It is anticipated he will interrupt his election activities on Thursday and return to London by air to deal with any developments that require his presence.

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Sports News

HONG KONG BOWLERS BEATEN.

SHANGHAI WIN THE SECOND GAME: CHANGING FORTUNES AND MANY THRILLS.

RICHARDS IN BRILLIANT FORM: GOOD DISPLAY BY VISITING SKIP.

Winning the second game in the lawn bowls interport series, Shanghai received hearty congratulations from the many spectators, among whom was H.E. the Governor (Sir William Peel).

The game provided thrills probably not hitherto seen in an interport contest and the standard of play by the two sides was very high, Hong Kong showing a liking for short greens while the visitors favoured long greens.

Shanghai won the second interport game played yesterday on the Taihoo ground by two shots, the last two heads providing thrills which were maintained until the last wood was rolled. The third game to be played on Saturday will therefore be the deciding one since Hong Kong won the first game.

The visitors owed their success partly to their opening player, Richards, who played a very consistent game, and to Stormes, who besides giving his skip all the support expected from a player in the number three position, laid his wood in the last head to "kiss" the jack. Hong Kong then lying two shots a few inches away just sufficient to win by a single. However, the wood that Stormes placed was not moved, and Shanghai gained a well deserved victory.

Visitors' Heavy Score.

In the first five heads, Shanghai were kept from scoring although they played just as good bowls as the local team. Buchanan, Hong Kong's opening player, rolled the jack to a short head whenever they scored. Richards, on the other hand, waged war by giving full heads when he qualified to throw the jack, and on these heads he invariably drew close on to the jack, leaving Buchanan, who did well on the short heads, outplayed.

At one moment when Hong Kong were leading ten shots to three, it seemed as if they would run away with the game, but Shanghai asserted their superiority by scoring two fours in succession, a two, three and two singles, which placed them seven shots ahead of Hong Kong with five heads to go. The bow was now on the other leg, but Hong Kong were in no way downhearted, and at the end of the 19th, they had reduced the arrears to four shots. The spectators expected Shanghai to place the issue beyond doubt in the 20th head, but again Hong Kong rose to the occasion and wrested three shots by dint of hard work. Hong Kong were one shot behind in the last head, and the thrill ended when Omar's last wood missed the object which had been thoughtfully barricaded.

Play Described.

The third head produced some good play by Omar. Stormes had rolled hard on the jack to count two shots for Shanghai when Omar pushed away the first wood to count the shot himself. Shanghai still holding second wood. Main went wide and Omar blocked effectively to obstruct Main's next delivery, which wicket off on the outside, leaving Hong Kong with one shot. Richards laid the shot in the sixth head which opened Shanghai's score, Omar drawing for second, while Main played for safety. In the seventh head Drummond trailed the jack to count the shot and Omar drew slightly closer to take two shots. Hong Kong scored two shots in the eighth head, Laing having placed one wood an inch in front of the jack, and Shanghai took a similar number in the next head, Richards and Stormes placing the counters.

Shanghai Skip Applauded.

Shanghai came on with a vengeance in the 11th head. Hong Kong were lying two shots when Stormes drew closest to the jack. Omar met obstruction and moved up an opposition wood for second shot, and Main placed a touch to count three. Omar failed to make any alteration, and Main drew for the fourth shot amid much applause. Richards challenged with a short placing one in front of the jack and the other behind. Stormes added the third and Main the fourth, the latter blocking with his second wood to score another four shots. The long-headed battle was maintained when Shanghai threw the jack in the 13th head, Richards placing one near it as usual. Drummond trailed the jack to see Shanghai still holding one shot, and he sent his second heavy in reverse to the position. Main again drew applause, his second drawing closer than the first and both coupling for Shanghai.

In the 14th head, Laing accidentally tapped up Medina's wood to include it in the count with the first wood sent down by Richards. Stormes drew for the shot and he added a fourth. Omar drove one away, whereupon Main blocked effectively to count three shots.

Singles for Visitors.

The 15th was a short head although Shanghai rolled the jack. Buchanan held the shot with a touch and Laing the second. Stormes promoted one of his woods for the shot, which was not moved. A duel ensued in the next head, Drummond and Stormes each knocking the other out by resting for the shot and Shanghai claimed it.

Drummond and Stormes were again very much in the picture. Stormes took the jack along to count two shots for Shanghai, but Drummond knocked out the first wood to lie the shot. Main missed narrowly with both his deliveries, and Hong Kong claimed two shots, the second after a measure. Hong Kong were lying three shots in the 18th head when Main drove to count one shot for his side.

In the 19th head Richards placed one wood six inches in front of the jack. Buchanan sent a trolley for the shot, and Medina also struck the jack to leave Buchanan's wood still lying shot. Laing drew another. Stormes was an inch or two short, and Drummond made things better for Hong Kong to count two shots.

Hong Kong Pull Up.

Excitement was intense in the 20th head, Shanghai holding a lead of four shots and looking good for victory. Buchanan raised hopes by sending a touch and placing his other wood in a good position behind. A mix-up occurred to give Hong Kong three woods in the count. Stormes was applauded when he drew for the shot, but Omar was successful in breaking up to count three shots for Hong Kong, leaving them one shot behind the visitors.

In the final head, Richards was short with his first, Buchanan went two feet through, and Richards sent his second still further back.

In the final head, on a short green, Buchanan placed his second wood less than a foot in front of the jack with Richards not quite up. Laing crept in for the shot within six inches, both his wood and Buchanan's lying alongside in the count. Medina missed with his second wood in his endeavour to rest. Drummond blocked. Stormes, however, drew on the jack, carrying it closer to the two opposition woods but resting his own on the jack. Drummond's second wood went wide, while Stormes was short. Omar had a bit of hard luck in running through. Main put a block on the fore-hand which was too short. Omar made his supreme effort and failed, his wood passing near the second and third woods of his side. Shanghai had now won and in the midst of congratulations between players, Main sent his second for safety along the tape.

Comment.

While Richards was the outstanding player on the green, Main played a great game and received much assistance from Stormes. Medina, however, was not in his usual form. Buchanan fell away in the long heads while his shone in the short ones. Drummond proved to be better than Laing in the support given to the skip, but they were both below their usual form. Omar played a good game, but he did not reach the standard set by Main.

Some comment was raised when it was seen that Glover was not included in the team. However, as it turned out, Shanghai's choice of players was good, and they deserve credit for not only winning but on their wonderful recovery when it seemed that they were going to be severely trounced.

The following were the scores in detail:—

(Continued on next column.)

ARMY TENNIS FINALS.

YESTERDAY'S "AT HOME" AT SOOKUNPOO.

SERGT. MAJOR ATKINSON WINS.

Favoured with glorious sunshine, the Army Tennis Club held a very enjoyable "At Home" at Sookunpoo yesterday, a large number of members and their families being present. Prizes won during the various tournaments this season were given away by Mrs. Skinner.

Prior to the prize-giving, an interesting exhibition of tennis was given by Messrs. E.C. Fincher and A.L. Sullivan against Messrs. H.D. Rumbach and J. Casumbhoy. The match ended in a win for the latter pair, the score being 6-3, 8-6.

The children, too, had their share of fun from the "chutes", merry-go-round, etc. installed for their tea and refreshments were served during the afternoon.

The Final.

The final of the Singles Championship had been played on Tuesday last, the two finalists being Sergt. Major Atkinson, R.E. and Conductor Mitchell of the Royal Army Ordnance Corps. The meeting of these two produced a very closely fought contest. Mitchell started with a rush and took the first three games with the loss of only two points. The fourth was a crucial game, eventually going to Atkinson after duces had been called five times. Atkinson took the next three games as well and from this point onward it was a ding-dong struggle with Atkinson all ways slightly in the ascendancy. Mitchell played a plucky game and four times saved the set when his opponent was set-point. Eventually Atkinson ran out 10-8.

The second set also saw a close fight. After being 2-1 down, Mitchell rallied and led 4-3. However, Atkinson won the critical 8th game after many duces and then won the next two to win the Championship Cup 10-8, 6-4.

Both players have improved considerably this season, thanks largely to their participation in League Tennis where, playing together, they have been the Army's most consistent pair. Mitchell had the more powerful service but Atkinson was steady in his return and was noticeably stronger in his overhead shots. Indeed this last factor just turned the scale in his favour.

Results.

Singles Champion: Sergt. Maj. Atkinson.
Runner-up—Conductor Mitchell.
Winners of Hong Kong Area League:—
Royal Engineer:—Major Forrich, Capt. de Linda, Sergt. Majors Atkinson, Paul and Smith and Sergt. Saville.
Runners-up:—Royal Signals (Kowloon Division).
Lt. Gough, Lt. Cpl. Higgins, Signalmen Williams, Morris, Patience and Gillard.
Doubles Champions:—Sgt. Major Atkinson and Sgt. Major Paul.
Runners-up:—Sgt. Omrod and Sgt. Evans (R.A.P.C.).

LOCAL GOLF.

ADAMSON OFF COMPETITION.

In the October qualifying round of the Adamson Cup, F. E. Booker 84 was 73 qualified.
Other scores were:—
A. C. Urell, 101—17—84
A. W. P. White, 106—18—89

	Hong Kong.	Shanghai.
G. L. Buchanan	C. Richards	
N. Laing	F. Medina	
N. Drummond	G. B. Stormes	
U. M. Omar (Skip)	T. G. Main	
Heads	Shots	Total
1.	1	1
2.	1	2
3.	1	3
4.	2	5
5.	1	6
6.	2	8
7.	2	10
8.	1	11
9.	1	12
10.	1	13
11.	1	14
12.	1	15
13.	1	16
14.	1	17
15.	1	18
16.	1	19
17.	2	21
18.	2	23
19.	2	25
20.	3	28
21.	3	31
22.	3	34
23.	3	37
24.	3	40
25.	3	43
26.	3	46
27.	3	49
28.	3	52
29.	3	55
30.	3	58
31.	3	61
32.	3	64
33.	3	67
34.	3	70
35.	3	73
36.	3	76
37.	3	79
38.	3	82
39.	3	85
40.	3	88
41.	3	91
42.	3	94
43.	3	97
44.	3	100
45.	3	103
46.	3	106
47.	3	109
48.	3	112
49.	3	115
50.	3	118
51.	3	121
52.	3	124
53.	3	127
54.	3	130
55.	3	133
56.	3	136
57.	3	139
58.	3	142
59.	3	145
60.	3	148
61.	3	151
62.	3	154
63.	3	157
64.	3	160
65.	3	163
66.	3	166
67.	3	169
68.	3	172
69.	3	175
70.	3	178
71.	3	181
72.	3	184
73.	3	187
74.	3	190
75.	3	193
76.	3	196
77.	3	199
78.	3	202
79.	3	205
80.	3	208
81.	3	211
82.	3	214
83.	3	217
84.	3	220
85.	3	223
86.	3	226
87.	3	229
88.	3	232
89.	3	235
90.	3	238
91.	3	241
92.	3	244
93.	3	247
94.	3	250
95.	3	253
96.	3	256
97.	3	259
98.	3	262
99.	3	265
100.	3	268

Interport Diary.

The following are the remaining matches during the week:—
To-day:—Second Division Hong Kong v. Shanghai on the H.K. Electric R.O. ground.
Friday:—Happy Valley team v. Shanghai on the Police ground.
Saturday:—Third interport game on the Club de Recreo ground, 3 p.m. Interport dinner at Peninsula Hotel.

FOOTBALL DISPUTE.

CHINESE CLUBS AND THE ASSOCIATION.

RECONCILIATION MOVES.

As stated in our brief report yesterday of the Hong Kong Football Association Council meeting, a discussion took place on the question of the Chinese clubs with drawing from their affiliation with the Association. This part of the meeting was conducted in private but the following statement has since been issued for the information of those interested:—

"The Council of the Hong Kong Football Association has investigated the case most thoroughly and is of the opinion that:—

(a) The promoters of the Interport matches acted wrongly in not communicating earlier with the Hong Kong Football Association;—

(b) The League management committee of the Hong Kong Football Association acted hastily and without careful consideration, owing to the short time at their disposal in refusing permission for postponement of the League fixture;—

The Hong Kong Football Association hopes that the Chinese Clubs will reconsider their decision regarding withdrawals from the Hong Kong Football Association, on the understanding that the Hong Kong Football Association is the ruling body of football in Hong Kong and that the Hong Kong Football Association is only too willing to assist in maintaining the present friendly and sportsmanlike attitude between the foreign and Chinese football clubs;—

It is alleged by the Chinese clubs that they have not been fairly treated by the Association, while the Association stands on the strict letter of the rules. The statement by the Association will clear the atmosphere and probably lead to a reconciliation. In this connection the following correspondence between Mr. M. K. Lo in an unofficial capacity and Mr. J. Ormiston, Chairman of the H.K.F.A., will be of interest:—

MR. M. K. LO'S LETTER.

Dear Mr. Ormiston, In reading the various comments in the English paper concerning the resignation of the Chinese Football Clubs from the Hong Kong Football Association which must be a matter of intense regret to all who are interested in local sport, I was struck by the following observation of W. W. W. in the course of his article which appeared in the Hong Kong Telegraph of October 7:—

"If both parties exhibit an earnest desire to settle the matter, a solution will easily be found. There must be give and take when both sides are convinced of the correctness of their respective attitudes, but someone (even an acceptable outsider) must make the first move."

As an outsider, I now write to offer a suggestion for the consideration of your Association. I do not disguise my personal interest in this matter, but I regard myself as an outsider in the sense that I hold no executive position in any of the Chinese Football Clubs; that my action is not the result of any hint given by either party, and that my sole motive is to seek some means of terminating the present dispute between your Association and its Chinese members.

The suggestion I make is that the whole matter be referred to arbitration. And if arbitration be agreed to, it seems clearly desirable that one single arbitrator be appointed. But in this case the obvious difficulty of course is to suggest an arbitrator who, by virtue of his position, his judicial temperament, and his sportsmanlike would command unquestioned respect in the whole Colony. After seriously considering the matter, I have come to the conclusion that there could be no fitter person to be arbitrator in this case than Sir Honour Mr. Justice R.E. Lindell, if he would be so kind as to not be appointed sole arbitrator.

But to my mind, arbitration as a means of terminating the present unhappy position, is unlikely to be acceptable to either party unless the matters to be referred are such as to enable the arbitrator to deal with the case exhaustively and comprehensively. In other words, I feel that the value of the arbitration must depend upon the sufficiency of the agreed terms of reference. I therefore venture to suggest that the terms of reference should be as follows:—

In connection with:—
(1) The Malayan Chinese v. Hong Kong Chinese Football Interport Match which took place on Saturday, September 26, 1931, including correspondence in this matter from September 21 to the resignation of the Chinese Clubs (hereinafter referred to as "the Interport Incident"), and
(2) The United Services v. Malayan Chinese Football Match

which was to have been played on September 22, 1931, including correspondence consisting of two letters in similar terms both dated September 21 by Messrs. Wong K. Tsun and H.K. Lee to Captain E.B. Dunkin and Commander C.G. Morris respectively, and two letters from Captain Dunkin to the Secretary, S.C.A.A., of September 23 and 25 (hereinafter referred to as "the United Services Incident").

(a) Did the Hong Kong Football Association act reasonably?

(b) In the action of the Hong Kong Football Association, open to criticism, and if so, in what respect?

(c) Did the South China act reasonably towards the Football Association?

(d) In the action of the South China open to criticism, and if so, on what grounds?

(e) Having regard to the fact that the Chinese Clubs do, right or wrongly, entertain the impression that the Interport and United Services incidents are but the culmination of a series of incidents which show that the Hong Kong Football Association in general, and its Secretary in particular, has consistently taken an autocratic, unhelpful, and unsympathetic attitude toward the Chinese Clubs, and that under such circumstances their continued membership in the Hong Kong Football Association is undesirable, but having paramount regard to the arbitrator's findings on the merits of the Interport and United Services incidents:—

In what circumstances can the Chinese Clubs be reasonably expected to agree to withdraw their resignations or to rejoin?

3. Having regard to what is stated in the preceding paragraph, but bearing in mind that the Football Association bona fide considers that its actions in regard to the Interport and United Services incidents were strictly correct, and are not open to criticism:—

What steps (if any) should the Football Association take as a friendly gesture to the Chinese Clubs, with a view to such Chinese Clubs continuing their membership in a new atmosphere of goodwill and friendly co-operation between the Hong Kong Football Association and its affiliated members?

As regards formal procedure, the arbitration will of course be subject to the provisions of the Hong Kong Code of Civil Procedure relating to arbitration. But in order to save time I suggest, that your Association, and the Chinese Clubs collectively, are each to submit a statement of their respective cases to the arbitrator within, say, four days from the date on which both parties have signified their agreement to refer, and the arbitrator has signified his willingness to act, and that the arbitrator be empowered to proceed to his findings on such statements, subject to the right of the arbitrator to call for any reply by either party, to call for any further evidence, either verbally or documentary, and to call for any original documents in the possession of either party.

I shall be glad to know whether your Association agrees to an arbitration on the terms and conditions above set out. On hearing from you in the affirmative I will proceed to obtain the consent of the Chinese Clubs, after which I approach Mr. Lindell.

I may mention that I have unofficially sounded several leading members of the various Chinese Football Clubs, and I am given to understand that, after I have obtained your Association's consent to the arbitration, which would demonstrate your Association's willingness to adjust matters by this sportsmanlike method, I would in all probability be able to secure the unanimous consent of all the Chinese Clubs. I should personally feel much gratified if the arbitration could go through as I have suggested, not only because it offers an attractive solution to the present difficulty, but because the general acceptance of the single arbitrator would imply, and exemplify, the recognition that in the Realm of Sport there is no distinction of Races or Creed. Yours sincerely,

(Sgd.) M. K. LO.

MR. ORMISTON'S REPLY.

Dear Mr. Lo, I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 13th inst. which was duly placed before the Council at our meeting last evening.

After considerable discussion it was decided that we as a Council should endeavour to find a solution and this was arrived at as you will see from the Resolutions published in the Press to-day.

I personally wish to thank you most cordially for the kindly interest you have taken in this matter. Yours sincerely,

(Sgd.) J. ORMISTON.
Chairman of H.K.F.A.

LOCAL POLO.

K.O.Y.L.I. CUP COMPETITION.

BORDERERS FIGHT AGAINST HEAVY ODDS.

The first round of the annual K.O.Y.L.I. Cup Competition was decided on the Polo Ground, Causeway Bay, yesterday when the 33rd Highlanders beat the South Wales Borderers by 13 goals to 1. Despite their heavy defeat, the Borderers put up a good fight right through the four chukkas, and when it is taken into consideration that only one member of the team had ever played polo before, their performance against the formidable Highland combination is all the more creditable. With more practice in team work, it is more than likely that they will develop into a really good team.

The first goal of the match was very quickly scored by Bramwell after play had been in progress only about two minutes. This chukka—the first one—proved to be rather sticky, neither side opening themselves out. The second goal was scored by Dunlop from a throw-in near the S.W.B.'s goal, the score at the end of this chukka being 2 goals to nil in favour of the Highlanders.

Hard-Hitting 33rd.

The second chukka was the best of the match. Both sides galloped well and a good run down by the Borderers almost resulted in a goal. As play progressed, Bramwell, Stewart and Dunlop scored and the long-hitting of the 33rd was very much to the fore.

A good run down by Somerville resulted in the Borderers getting their one and only goal of the match.

(Continued on next column.)

LOCAL AQUATICS.

PEREIRA WINS THE 880 YARDS FREE STYLE.

At the V.R.C. last night the 880 yards Free Style Championship of Hong Kong was held with only two competitors, C. J. Cooke, the veteran swimmer, competed against L. Rosa Pereira who has done remarkably well in the long distance events at the recent interport.

From the outset it was obvious that Pereira had the race to himself. Drawing away at the outset he gradually increased the lead until he was a length in front after the first 300 yards. Thereafter Cooke increased his pace slightly so that Pereira did not draw further ahead, but towards the closing stages of the race, Pereira again drew away and finished a little more than fifty yards in front of the veteran.

Pereira's time for the race was 12 minutes 03.5 seconds. Cooke took 12 minutes 59.2 seconds. The winner was three seconds behind the local record.

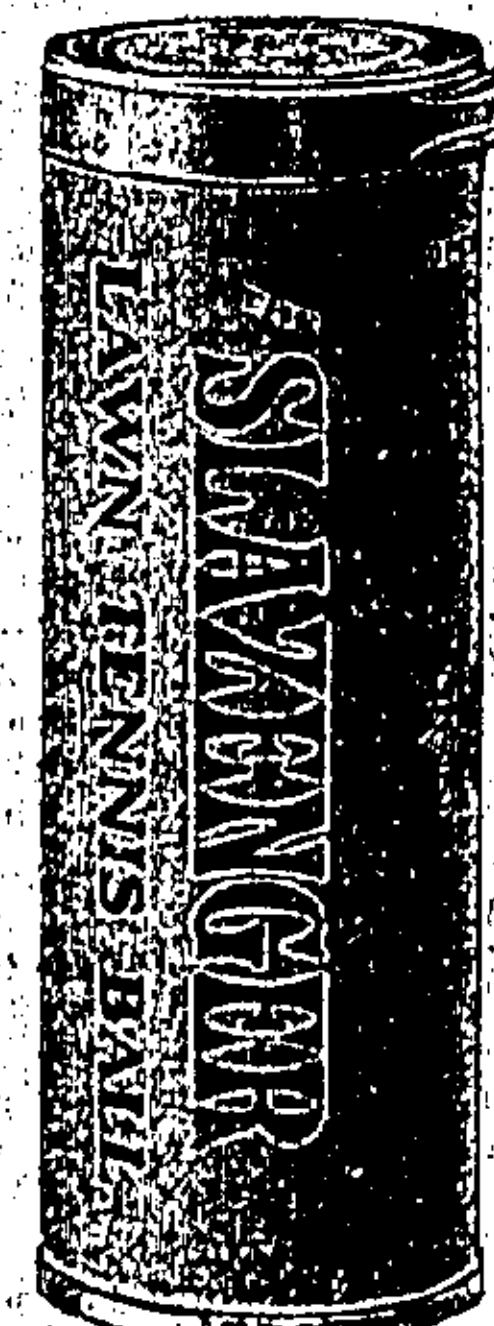
match, but apart from this the chukka was dull and uninteresting, the Highlanders monopolising most of the play. Church and Stewart scored to make the score 8-1 in favour of the 33rd.

The last chukka found the Borderers rather tired out so that their opponents scored another five to bring their "bag" up to 13.

The 33rd, played well all the way through, their good team work being particularly noticeable, while Somerville and Godwin-Austin were the pick of the losing team. The sides were:—

33rd. S.W.B.
Capt. Stewart, Col. Godwin-Austin, Mr. Dunlop, Major Somerville, Mr. Bramwell, Capt. Cooper, Mr. Church, Mr. Cox, Umpire: Colonel Saville.

FIFTEEN—ALL!



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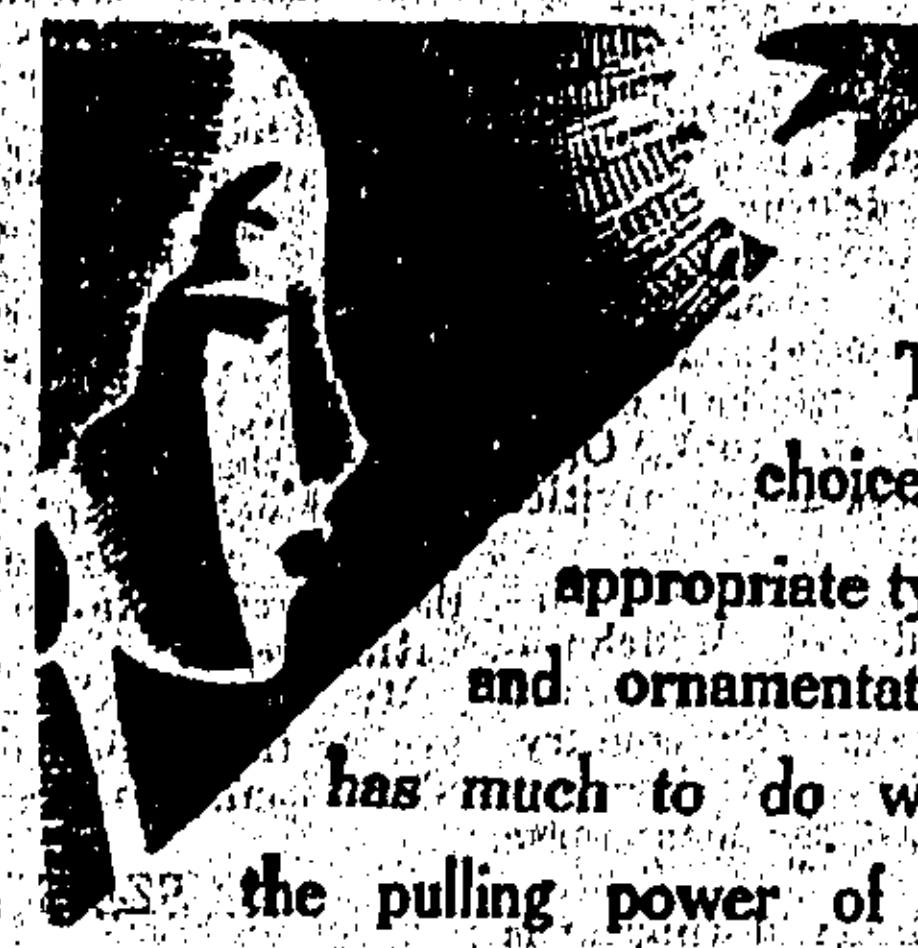
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CLUB'S FIRST RUGBY TRIAL

FAST GAME AT HAPPY VALLEY

The Hong Kong Club's first Rugby Trial took place at Happy Valley, yesterday evening, and was productive of a fast, open game. Since it was the first game of the season, and none of the players were in strict training, it would be unfair to be over-critical of the standard of play. The final score, 11 points to 3 in favour of "Club Colours," is a fairly good indication of the trend of play.

Trials were scored by Griffiths (Colours), Beaumont, Lee and Andrews (Club Colours).

Both forward lines showed up very well, Smith and Buttress perhaps being outstanding, while Lammer, at wing-three-quarter, played an excellent game. Johnson, on the right wing, ran very well, and Robertson, at scrum-half, deserves favourable mention.

Lammer Plays Well

Some excellent passing was seen during the course of the game, despite the fact that the ball seemed to be somewhat slippery.

The game was not characterised by much brilliant tackling, and the forwards of both sides were usually able to dispose of the ball before being brought down. It was in this connection that some of the most pleasing bits of play were seen, Lammer's passes being accurate, and generally well gathered up, in spite of the fact, previously mentioned, that the ball was slippery.

The light was extremely bad during the last ten minutes or so of the game, nevertheless the standard of play was sustained.

Andrews, in scoring his try, was injured, but carried on almost immediately.

Altogether a fast, sporting game, evidently enjoyed by everyone.

LOCAL FOOTBALL

"SERAPH" GO DOWN TO KOWLOON SECONDS

In a fast and interesting football match played at the Kowloon Football ground yesterday between the Kowloon Football Club second eleven and a team from H.M.S. Seraph, the former won by seven goals to four. The sailors were rather unlucky in losing as they had more than their share of the game and were actually leading by three goals to one before the interval.

Kowloon were the first to draw blood when shortly after the commencement of the game, Cotton gave his side the lead by a well-placed shot.

The sailors, however, undaunted by this early setback, set themselves to work and by some good passing managed to equalise through Dickinson. Encouraged by this, they continued to take the offensive and soon took the lead through Jarman who headed in from a corner kick.

Play was then indulged in mid field but soon, however, the sailors increase their lead through some good passing.

Kowloon Attacks

After the interval, Kowloon began to attack. Cotton who had played clever football the whole time, again scored for them. They continued to press and by some good movements managed to equalise.

By this time the sailors seemed to be somewhat discouraged, Kowloon, taking advantage of this, began to increase their score, and eventually won the match.

The players were:—H.M.S. Seraph: Donnelly, Williams, Chamberlain; Wheeler, Thomas, Burton; Jarman, Seorer, Timberlane, Dickinson and McEvoy.

Kowloon: Gurovitch; Wells, London, Williams, Whitefield, J. Greenberg, M. Greenberg, Everest, Simpson, Cotton and Bickford.

LOCAL HOCKEY

Y.M.C.A. BEAT THE JATS

At King's Park on Tuesday, the Y.M.C.A. 1st XI beat the Jats by 2 goals to 1 in a friendly game which was very evenly fought out. Play was very fast throughout and it was indeed a very good win for the "Y." as the Indians played very good hockey.

Ladies' Match

The K.B.S.F.A. ladies XI avenged their earlier defeat at the hands of the Recreation ladies when they scored a well deserved victory by two clear goals.

MAINTENANCE CASE

DOMESTIC TROUBLES AIDED IN COURT

A summons for maintenance was heard before Mr. W. Schofield at Central Magistrate's, when Mrs. Gladstone summoned her husband, Mr. H. A. F. Gladstone.

Mr. E. C. S. Brooks was for Mrs. Gladstone and Mr. D. B. Evans appeared for Mr. Gladstone.

In outlining the case, Mr. Brooks stated that the parties were married in Shanghai in 1925 and the marriage appeared at first to be a happy one. There were two children of the marriage, one now aged 5 and the other 3.

Mrs. Gladstone shortly after her marriage assisted her husband financially by taking up a job, said Mr. Brooks. The first act of cruelty took place in 1928, roughly three years after the marriage, the husband, it is alleged by the prosecution, striking the wife six weeks before the birth of the second child.

In April, 1929, said Mr. Brooks, Mrs. Gladstone came to Hong Kong for a holiday. She originally intended to stay for three weeks but when she came here she decided to look for some work in order to help the family finances and eventually obtained employment in Hong Kong. She then lived with her parents in Kowloon. In June, 1929, the husband arrived in Hong Kong but he returned to Shanghai and having left his job came to Hong Kong again in August when he was employed in the Kowloon Godown Company.

The second act of cruelty, said Mr. Brooks, took place in Hong Kong in June, 1929, during which when Mr. Gladstone, Mrs. Gladstone and her parents were present, a quarrel arose between husband and wife and the husband is alleged to have hit the wife on the back as a result of which her spine was injured and she had to have medical attention.

Continuing, Mr. Brooks said that in October, 1929, after several further acts of cruelty, Mrs. Gladstone decided that she could no longer live with her husband and on October 20, 1929, a deed of separation was drawn up between the parties and by that deed the husband covenanted that Mrs. Gladstone should be allowed to live apart from him and that he was not to molest her in any way. That covenant was broken repeatedly. He also covenanted to pay her \$10 per month but not a single payment was made. The amount was fixed at \$10 because the husband was not then in a sound financial position. They agreed that the children should live in boarding house, the proprietor of which was a friend of the husband.

Since the deed of separation, said Mr. Brooks, "various acts by the husband have taken place to the annoyance of my client." He is alleged to have molested her while she was ill in hospital. During the two months she was in hospital she lost her employment. Mr. Brooks went on to say that some time in August, the husband put a notice in the papers to the effect that he would not be responsible for his wife's debts. Mr. Brooks said that his client thought that the notice was put in in a vindictive spirit, because she had contracted no debts at the time, but on the contrary, she had paid a bill of his due to the Kowloon Hotel.

Mr. Brooks said that under the circumstances, he would ask for an order that Mrs. Gladstone be no longer bound to cohabit with her husband and that she be given the custody of the children and that the husband should be ordered to pay a weekly sum to her and that such amount to be fixed at \$175 per month.

Evidence was then given by Mrs. Gladstone.

In answer to Mr. Evans, witness explained that there was no special reason for the quarrelling while they were in Shanghai. Mr. Gladstone appeared always dissatisfied and that annoyed her and quarrels followed.

Mr. Evans put it to witness that the cause of the quarrels was her association with certain men. Witness denied this.

After a very lengthy cross-examination, the hearing was adjourned until to-morrow afternoon.

SUNDAY CRICKET

VOLUNTEERS TEAM SELECTED

The following will represent the Hong Kong Volunteers against the Royal Navy on the Navy ground, King's Park, on Sunday at 2 p.m.:—A. D. Beck, G. C. Burnett, R. H. Davies, R. H. Griffiths, L. D. Kilbee, N. A. E. Mackay, G. C. Moutrie, A. Reid, J. E. Richardson, B. L. Stock, and T. Stiffard.

MAN'S FAMILY TREE

KINSHIP WITH APES

ORIGIN INDELIBLY STAMPED

At the Modern Churchmen's Conference in Oxford, Mr. E. J. W. Warren (Rayleigh) put to Professor Sir J. Arthur Thomson the following problem:

"Must I love every kind of neighbour, even a savage? And if a savage, why not a gorilla? If a gorilla, why not a sheep or a shrimp? Yes, I eat sheep and shrimps. Is that a right thing to do to a neighbour I love? At what point does my neighbour become of such high order that I must not kill and eat him?"

Sir Arthur replied that Mr. Warren should stop eating when what he ate violently disagreed with him. (Laughter.) Apes had never been known to weep—that was the prerogative of man. Many animals had words, but no animal had been known to make a sentence—they had no language.

Sir Arthur showed the strange ways in which man is related to the apes, and pointed out that the Darwinian theory might be reconciled with the idea of God, and hinted at an even more perfect form of man in the future—a super-man, with greater mental attributes.

Human Museum of Relics

"There is no part of man's brain that is not in that of the gorilla, his nearest living relative, although there are differences in size and relative proportions. So it is throughout the body. Man's body is a walking museum of relics, divided and useless remains of organs and tissues that are diverging in less evolved forms of life. Such vestiges as the hint of a third eyelid in the inner upper corner of the eyeball were unintelligible if they were not indicative of our ancestors."

A baby had power to grip with its toes, and with its big toe, in particular, and that pointed back to an arboreal apprenticeship. "All-fours," progression in its very marked forms was another phylogenetic reminiscence.

Blood Relations

"Man and ape show a striking resemblance in their bodily life, and they may be alike in misery when victims of the same disease such as tuberculosis or rheumatism. Human blood may be transfused harmoniously into a chimpanzee, though not into the much more distant relative monkey. Thus there is evidence of a degree of liberal blood relationship."

When forced from the trees tentative man would have to face a keen struggle in which brains counted for more than brawn. They might sympathise with the view that there was a spiritual essence, that was unique in man, but that view was open to various objections. Scientific descriptions could be supplemented by religious, theological or philosophical interpretations, and to say that man was the long result of time did not prevent us believing that he was the child of God.

"On most new ideas of the first magnitude," continued Sir Arthur, "there is a tax to pay and the Darwinian theory is no exception. The truth gained was man's solidarity with animal nature; the tax was the impoverishment of man's dignity—for some minds at least."

A Discredited Bogy

Man was indeed at the top of a stately genealogical tree, but was he any longer but a little lower than the angels? We were said to think even more highly of a great man when we discovered his humble origin, yet it led us some times to watch too keenly for his feet of clay, so it is not wholly to the good to dwell on the poor relations we shared with the apes—though they were too difficult and shadowy to bring a blush to our proud cheeks.

"We cannot alter the facts; we carry about with us the indelible stamp of our humble origin, yet it is not wise to be always looking into the pit whence we were dug. We must accept the situation and counteract it with a reappraisal of our greatness. So let us exalt man's achievements which cannot be near their end." The evolutionary view might become more acceptable and more accurate if we got rid of the bogy by chance. There were, no doubt, chances in the struggle for existence, but the idea of organic evolution was a discreditable, if not discredited bogy.

"Educated" Horses

It was not more than half truth to picture animate nature as "fled in tooth and claw" and as a gladiatorial show of "dismal cockpits." Nature's regime gave approval to the loving as well as to the combative, to the dining as well as to the hustling, to the socially disposed as well as to the individualistic.

(Continued on next Column.)

BATTLESHIPS TO BE "SCRAPPED."

REMOURED MOVE BY BRITAIN

CHANCES OF SUCCESS AT WASHINGTON

Washington.—Questions of armaments and debts, which the world's economic condition, have made more pointed, are engrossing Washington. It is reported that Britain has renewed the suggestion that the United States should join in agreeing to abolish battleships as a prelude to the Geneva Conference.

It is pointed out that such an agreement would ensure a favourable start for the Geneva meeting and undoubtedly strengthen the chances of real accomplishments there.

It is recalled that Mr. MacDonald advanced the same proposal in London, but met with the American objection that lack of naval bases made large vessels imperative to the United States. Now it is said that the proposal has been renewed on the grounds that the limited uses of battleships do not justify the huge expense of their construction.

There is a growing belief in Washington that the battleship will become less useful in the future and that cruisers are a better and more economical weapon. Washington looks forward to a long conference at Geneva, believing that the French elections in the spring will make the French delegation anxious to defer action until the summer, and it would not be surprising if the conference lasted into the autumn.

Attempts to strengthen America's position by authorising a building programme during the next Congress session will strike several obstacles. Senator Borah has won some support for his suggestion of a five year naval holiday, and a number of Senators are demanding what justification is given for costly naval building when money is needed for the relief of unemployment through an extensive programme of public works.

Debt Problem

It is believed that an attempt will be made to settle the debts to disarmament, but Washington will seek to defer the debt question until after the Geneva Conference has completed its work. It is realised that the question of debts must be faced ultimately, but there is little desire to tackle it on the eve of a Presidential election here, although it is becoming increasingly clear that some action will be necessary when the moratorium year expires.

Many recognise that the debt question must be faced eventually and that various factors make revision not only necessary but justifiable, but it would be difficult to convince the average citizen of the justice of revision as long as opponents could insist that Europe is spending too much on arms. The United States have agreed to include in the moratorium nine million dollars (\$1,800,000) due from Germany on the costs of the army of occupation, while at the same time agreeing to pay the Germans eighteen millions (\$1,800,000) awarded by the Mixed Claims Commission for confiscated German property. It had been proposed to offset the amount due from Germany by half the sum due to Germany, but France objected that this was a violation of the moratorium, and Washington agreed to defer the collection of army costs.

"The largest fact in the story of organic evolution is the growing domination of the mental aspect of life, and of this trend modern man is for the time being the climax. But who can say that this emancipation of this side of our being has reached its limits? Why should it stop?"

Having commented on the absence of reasoning power in animals, Professor Thomson was asked how it was that the Eberfeld horses were able by means of stamping their feet to indicate cube roots.

Sir Arthur said the probable answer was that the thing was a clever fake. The horses rarely showed their power of giving an answer to an arithmetical problem chalked on the board except when a groom was there. The groom was probably a calculating boy who could do these cube roots very quickly, and by resting his hand on the horse's neck he was able to indicate with the slightest of movements the number at which the horse should stop stamping with his feet.

Mr. M. C. Burke, University Lecturer in the Faculty of Archaeology and Anthropology at Cambridge, said it was possible that animals could transfer their thoughts to one another, perhaps to a greater extent than we could ours by some telepathic process which we had almost lost, although they seemed never to have been able to devise a method of communicating sounds and thoughts.

COUNTERING THE SPIES

HOW SECRET CODES WERE READ

In some ways "The American Black Chamber," by Herbert O. Yardley (Faber, 15s) is the most indiscreet book ever written.

Major Yardley was the founder, executive head, and chief expert of the American cryptographic bureau, which came into existence during the war, chiefly in order to unravel intercepted enemy messages in code or cipher, and continued its activities after war by "breaking" the diplomatic codes of other Governments.

Two years ago a new Secretary of State decided that this work must go on no longer, and disbanded the "Black Chamber." And so Major Yardley, seeing no reason for holding his tongue any longer, has written this enthralling book about its activities, its discoveries, and its methods. America evidently has no counterpart to the Official Secrets Act.

And so you will find in Major Yardley's pages, set down in plain print for all men to read, dozens of communications, which their authors fondly imagined were as safe and as secret as the tomb.

Of these, easily the most important are the despatches sent to and from Tokyo by Japanese representatives in London and Washington, which finally led to the Armament Conference in Washington in 1921. So far as America and Japan are concerned, the most important point to be settled is the naval ratio. America suggests a 10 to 6 ratio; Japan holds out strongly for 10 to 7. Day after day the Japanese delegates hold to their point without a sign of weakening. But all the while Major Yardley is reading their reports to, and instructions from, Tokyo. He knows that, in spite of appearances, they are weakening.

And when finally he decodes a cablegram from Tokyo instructing the delegates to give way if they must, the game is won for America. Poker, remarks Major Yardley drily, is not a very difficult game after you see your opponent's cards.

This book proves finally, what every man with a flair for cryptography knows, that no code or cipher is "safe." But the trouble is that intelligent men (including even Voltaire) who do not happen to perceive the danger cannot be persuaded that it exists.

There could hardly be a better example of the foolishness of the pending on the inviolability of ciphers than the Pahlav Waberski incident, to which Major Yardley devotes a chapter. Waberski, travelling in Mexico in 1918 as a Russian subject, was suspected of being a German spy whose real name was Lathier Witke. When the Americans arrested him on the border he had on him only his Russian passport and a slip of paper containing a cipher message. Unless the cipher could be solved, and proved incriminating, the man would have to be released.

The cipher was solved. It yielded up its secret so easily that Major Yardley is able to explain every step of the process in his book in such simple language that any man capable of solving a reasonably difficult crossword puzzle will be able to follow his reasoning. The paper contained Waberski's credentials as a German secret agent, and he was duly hanged after trial.

Poor Waberski! He was a dangerous spy—but all the same there is something very pathetic about his death. He must have trusted so implicitly in that little piece of paper, which all the time was shrieking his guilt aloud to the first expert cryptographer who should happen to see it.

Major Yardley's book is at once a revelation and a warning. It is said to be causing an uproar in America. It may well flutter the diplomatic doves in Europe. "Diplomatists," says Major Yardley, "are almost as naive as children." And he proves that from his particular point of view he is right.

HELICOPTER FEAT

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Orly, Sept. 17.—A feat previously unequalled in the history of flying, was achieved to-day by the airman Debroutelle in an Ormichez helicopter, above Orly aerodrome.

For 30 minutes he kept the machine in a fixed spot at 1,000ft. and was not obliged to come down at the end of the period.

It seems that it will be possible for the helicopter to remain stationary for much longer periods. This feat was witnessed by two representatives of the Aero Club de France.

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SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SUNNING"	On 18th Oct., 10 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KALGAN"	On 19th Oct., 1 p.m.
S'HAL, NEWCHOW & DALNY	"TEAN"	On 19th Oct., 5 p.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SINKIANG"	On 20th Oct., 10 a.m.
SWATOW, NINGPO, SHANGHAI, NEWCHOW & DALNY	"CHINHUA"	On 21st Oct., 5 p.m.
AMOI & SHANGHAI	"TAIYUAN"	On 22nd Oct., 8 p.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"KIUNGCHOW"	On 23rd Oct., 10 a.m.
HONGKONG, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"KINGYUAN"	On 23rd Oct., 2 p.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SZECHUEN"	On 25th Oct., 10 a.m.
S'HAL, NEWCHOW & DALNY	"LINAN"	On 28th Oct., 5 p.m.
HONGKONG & BANGKOK	"KWEIYANG"	On 29th Oct., Noon
SWATOW, FOOCHOW, WAKAIWAI, CHANGSHU & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 30th Oct., 10 a.m.
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Wladivostok	12	80.01	78.2	SE	0	b	6	29.84	78.0	47	29.84	78.0	47
Nemuro	11	80.24	78.0	SE	3	...	5	29.84	78.0	29.84	78.0
Hakodate	...	80.14	78.5	SE	2	...	...	29.87	78.5	...	...	...	29.87	78.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tokio	...	80.12	78.0	SE	2	...	...	29.87	78.0	...	...	...	29.87	78.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kobe	...	29.19	74.5	ENE	3	...	...	29.96	76.0	...	...	...	29.96	76.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nagasaki	...	29.55	76.0	...	...	...	...	29.90	75.5	...	...	...	29.90	75.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kagoshima	...	29.51	74.5	WNW	2	...	...	29.90	75.5	...	...	...	29.90	75.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oshima	...	29.72	75.0	WNW	2	...	...	29.94	76.0	...	...	...	29.94	76.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Naha	...	29.82	75.5	NW	3	...	...	29.96	76.0	...	...	...	29.96	76.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ishigakijima	...	29.88	76.0	...	...	...	...	29.92	76.0	...	...	...	29.92	76.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bonin Island	...	29.94	76.5	SSE	2	b	6	30.13	76.5	56	...	...	30.13	76.5	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chofoo	13	29.97	76.1	NW	2	b	6	30.15	76.7	50	...	...	30.15	76.7	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shanghai	14	80.09	76.4	NW	2	b	6	30.18	76.6	60	...	...	30.18	76.6	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guntau	...	30.19	76.8	NNW	4	b	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wenchow	...	29.99	76.1	...	...	...	...	30.09	76.0	67	...	...	30.09	76.0	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foochow	...	29.97	76.1	E	2	b	6	30.01	76.2	72	...	...	30.01	76.2	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amoy	...	29.97	76.1	E	2	b	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Swatow	...	30.02	76.2	NE	2	b	6	30.04	76.3	59	...	...	30.04	76.3	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Taihou	...	29.93	76.0	NNW	4	b	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Taihu	...	29.91	75.9	N	4	b	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tainan	...	29.91	75.9	N	4	b	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Koshun	...	29.91	75.9	NE	4	b	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pescadore	...	29.96	76.0	NE	6	b	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hong Kong	14	29.91	75.9	N	2	b	6	29.97	76.1	77	...	...	29.97	76.1	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gap Rock	...	29.93	76.0	NNW	4	b	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Macao	...	29.91	75.9	NNE	2	b	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hoihow	...	29.87	75.8	...	...	...	...	29.91	75.8	74	...	...	29.91	75.8	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pratas Island	...	29.94	76.0	W	2	b	7	30.00	76.0	66	...	...	30.00	76.0	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phulien	16	29.92	75.7	NNW	6	r	...	29.96	75.4	73	...	...	29.96	75.4	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tourane	...	29.74	75.5	NW	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cape St. James	...	29.83	75.8	NE	4	...	...	29.86	75.3	79	...	...	29.86	75.3	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Basco	14	29.78	75.6	ENE	4	...	...	29.82	75.7	76	...	...	29.82	75.7	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aparri	...	29.76	75.5	...	...	...	...	29.83	75.6	79	...	...	29.83	75.6	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuguegarao	...	29.77	75.6	...	...	...	...	29.84	75.6	79	...	...	29.84	75.6	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vigan	...	29.74	75.5	...	...	...	...	29.80	75.6	76	...	...	29.80	75.6	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manila	...	29.74	75.5	...	...	...	...	29.81	75.7	79	...	...	29.81	75.7	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Legaspi	...	29.74	75.5	...	...	...	...	29.81	75.7	79	...	...	29.81	75.7	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calbayog	...	29.72	75.4	...	...	...	...	29.80	75.6	76	...	...	29.80	75.6	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tacloban	...	29.72	75.4	...	...	...	...	29.80	75.6	76	...	...	29.80	75.6	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iloilo	...	29.72	75.4	...	...	...	...	29.80	75.6	76	...	...	29.80	75.6	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cebu	...	29.72	75.4	...	...	...	...	29.80	75.6	76	...	...	29.80	75.6	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saipan	...	29.74	75.5	...	...	...	...	29.80	75.6	76	...	...	29.80	75.6	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guam	12.22	29.75	75.6	...	...	...	...	29.78	75.6	...	...	...	29.78	75.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yap	11.00	29.72	75.6	29.78	75.6	29.78	75.6
Pelew	...	29.74	75.5	29.80	75.6	29.80	75.6
Labuan	14	29.88	75.5	29.90	75.4	70	29.90	75.4	70

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Oct. 23	Oct. 23	Oct. 23	Oct. 23	Oct. 23	Oct. 23	Oct. 23	Oct. 23	Oct. 23	Oct. 23	Oct. 23	Oct. 23
Nov. 7	Nov. 7	Nov. 7	Nov. 7	Nov. 7	Nov. 7	Nov. 7	Nov. 7	Nov. 7	Nov. 7	Nov. 7	Nov. 7
Nov. 20	Nov. 20	Nov. 20	Nov. 20	Nov. 20	Nov. 20	Nov. 20	Nov. 20	Nov. 20	Nov. 20	Nov. 20	Nov. 20
Dec. 4	Dec. 4	Dec. 4	Dec. 4	Dec. 4	Dec. 4	Dec. 4	Dec. 4	Dec. 4	Dec. 4	Dec. 4	Dec. 4
Dec. 18	Dec. 18	Dec. 18	Dec. 18	Dec. 18	Dec. 18	Dec. 18	Dec. 18	Dec. 18	Dec. 18	Dec. 18	Dec. 18
Jan. 1	Jan. 1	Jan. 1	Jan. 1	Jan. 1	Jan. 1	Jan. 1	Jan. 1	Jan. 1	Jan. 1	Jan. 1	Jan. 1
Jan. 15	Jan. 15	Jan. 15	Jan. 15	Jan. 15	Jan. 15	Jan. 15	Jan. 15	Jan. 15	Jan. 15	Jan. 15	Jan. 15
Jan. 29	Jan. 29	Jan. 29	Jan. 29	Jan. 29	Jan. 29	Jan. 29	Jan. 29	Jan. 29	Jan. 29	Jan. 29	Jan. 29
Feb. 12	Feb. 12	Feb. 12	Feb. 12	Feb. 12	Feb. 12	Feb. 12	Feb. 12	Feb. 12	Feb. 12	Feb. 12	Feb. 12
Feb. 26	Feb. 26	Feb. 26	Feb. 26	Feb. 26	Feb. 26	Feb. 26	Feb. 26	Feb. 26	Feb. 26	Feb. 26	Feb. 26
Mar. 12	Mar. 12	Mar. 12	Mar. 12	Mar. 12	Mar. 12	Mar. 12	Mar. 12	Mar. 12	Mar. 12	Mar. 12	Mar. 12
Mar. 26	Mar. 26	Mar. 26	Mar. 26	Mar. 26	Mar. 26	Mar. 26	Mar. 26	Mar. 26	Mar. 26	Mar. 26	Mar. 26
Apr. 9	Apr. 9	Apr. 9	Apr. 9	Apr. 9	Apr. 9	Apr. 9	Apr. 9	Apr. 9	Apr. 9	Apr. 9	Apr. 9
Apr. 23	Apr. 23	Apr. 23	Apr. 23	Apr. 23	Apr. 23	Apr. 23	Apr. 23	Apr. 23	Apr. 23	Apr. 23	Apr. 23
May 7	May 7	May 7	May 7	May 7	May 7	May 7	May 7	May 7	May 7	May 7	May 7
May 21	May 21	May 21	May 21	May 21	May 21	May 21	May 21	May 21	May 21	May 21	May 21
Jun. 4	Jun. 4	Jun. 4	Jun. 4	Jun. 4	Jun. 4	Jun. 4	Jun. 4	Jun. 4	Jun. 4	Jun. 4	Jun. 4
Jun. 18	Jun. 18	Jun. 18	Jun. 18	Jun. 18	Jun. 18	Jun. 18	Jun. 18	Jun. 18	Jun. 18	Jun. 18	Jun. 18
Jun. 30	Jun. 30	Jun. 30	Jun. 30	Jun. 30	Jun. 30	Jun. 30	Jun. 30	Jun. 30	Jun. 30	Jun. 30	Jun. 30

HONG KONG—MANILA

Empress of Russia	Empress of Japan	Empress of Russia	Empress of Japan
Oct. 17	Oct. 17	Oct. 17	Oct. 17
Oct. 30	Oct. 30	Oct. 30	Oct. 30

For further information please apply to:

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Telephone: Passenger 20752. Cable Address: GACANPAC: Passenger Dept.
Freight 20042. NAUTILUS: Freight Dept.
Telephone Hong Kong All Depts.

REDUCE THROUGH-TICKETS TO EUROPE VIA U.S.A.
VARYING FROM \$70 TO \$120 ON SALE.SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu
CHICHIJI MARU ... Wednesday, 23rd Oct.
TATSUTA MARU ... Wednesday, 11th Nov.SEATTLE, VANCOUVER via Shanghai & Japan Ports.
HIYE MARU ... Tuesday, 3rd Nov.LONDON, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM,
via Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Suez.
BARUNA MARU ... Saturday, 17th Oct.
KATORI MARU ... Saturday, 31st Oct.SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.
KAMO MARU ... Saturday, 24th Oct.
KITANO MARU ... Saturday, 21st Nov.SOMBAI via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.
GENOA MARU ... Monday, 26th Oct.
TOKUSHIMA MARU ... Monday, 30th Nov.SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu,
Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.
RAKUYO MARU ... Thursday, 15th Oct.NEW YORK, BOSTON via PANAMA.
TSUYAMA MARU ... Wednesday, 11th Nov.LIVERPOOL via Port Said, Stamboul (Constantinople),
Genoa & Marseilles.
TOYOKA MARU ... Friday, 13th Nov.CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.
MOBIKA MARU ... Thursday, 15th Oct.
M. LACCA MARU ... Saturday, 7th Nov.SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
KITANO MARU (Nagasaki direct) ... Friday, 16th Oct.
HAKONE MARU ... Friday, 16th Oct.+ DAKAR MARU ... Thursday, 22nd Oct.
+ Cargo only.

For further information, apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone 30291. (Private exchanges to all Depts.)

Shipping News Daily Statement, Waterfront News, etc.

YESTERDAY'S FREIGHT RETURNS.

IMPORTS 17,704 TONS
THROUGH CARGO
18,240 TONS.

The returns, shown at the Harbour Office, of vessels carrying cargo to the Colony during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday were:—

British	H.K.	Porta
Porosus	1	0.891
Philadelphia	301	2.889

Tinhow, Durban 4,225

Sunning, Shanghai 416 688

Kaying, Bangkok 1,587

Hangsang, Canton 500

Haldia, Hoihow 2,500

Hydrangen, Swatow 318

Kaiapoi, Samarinda 1,900

French, Chenoneaux, Yokohama 102 321

Dutch, Tjibadak, Sourabaya 2,286 4,833

Cremer, B. Deli 876 117

Norwegian, Hailing, Rangoon 380 660

Hiram, Bangkok 1,225 900

Japanese, Tango Maru, Kobe 224 2,512

Hozan Maru, Keelung 659

Kannan Maru, Canton 883 50

Chinese, Tak Hing, Autow 3

Stanley, Swabue 19 22

Total 17,704 18,240

ASIATIC DECK PASSENGERS.

The following vessels brought Asiatic deck passengers to the Colony during the 24 hours ending at 9 a.m. yesterday:—

Sunning (Br.) Shanghai 291

Haldia (Br.) Hoihow 18

Hydrangen (Br.) Swatow 303

Chenoneaux (Fr.) Yokohama 123

Tjibadak (Dut.) Sourabaya 925

Cremer (Dut.) B. Deli 1,933

Hailing (Nor.) Rangoon 1,689

Hiram (Nor.) Bangkok 125

Tak Hing (Chi.) Autow 32

Stanley (Chi.) Swabue 38

Total 5,204

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

The arrivals and departures during the 24 hours ending at 9 a.m. yesterday were:—

British	French	Dutch	Norwegian	Japanese	Chinese	Danish	American	Total
0	1	2	2	4	2	0	0	20
9	2	1	1	2	3	1	2	22

WARSHIPS IN PORT.

The following warships were in port yesterday:—

Basin—Tamar.

South Wall—Tarantula.

East Wall—Perseus, Olympus.

Osiris, Odin.

North Arm—Berwick, Bridge.

water.

West Wall—Pandora, Parthian.

Phoenix, Otus, Oswald, Orpheus.

Proteus.

Dock—Medway.

Kowloon—Stormcloud.

Buoy No. 3—Magnolia.

Buoy No. 7—Sandwich.

Buoy No. 8—Cornflower.

Buoy No. 10—Somme.

Buoy No. 11—Sepoy, Sirdar.

Buoy No. 12—Seraph.

Buoy No. 13—Seraph.

Buoy No. 9—Moth.

Foreign Men of War—French gunboats Argus and Craonne, Portuguese gunboat Macau.

SHIPS IN HARBOUR.

The following merchant vessels were in harbour yesterday:—

Wharves:—Kowloon: Tango Maru, D'Artagnan; Holt's: Neleus; Blackheads: New Mathilde; Douglas: Lapraik; Venezia.

Docks:—Kowloon: Perseus, Limchow, Tinhow, Fooshing, Yei Maru, Mausung, Seistan, Taikoo, Tean, Wing Wo, Kalgan.

Buoy:—At Rakuyo Maru, A2 Tjibadak, A3 Golden Wall, A5 Cremer, A6 Morioka Maru, A7 Changka, A8 Cape St. Francis, A12 Western Maru, A14 Hong Hwa, B1 Cheong Shing, B2 Hangsang, B3 Hiram, B11 Haldia, B12 Banting, B14 Sunning, B15 Kaying, B21 Ninghai, B23 Hozan Maru, B25 Kaiapoi, C1 Canton, C2 Kueichow.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The R.M.S. Empress of Japan left Vancouver for Hong Kong, via Japan ports and Shanghai, on October 10 and is due here on October 30. She will sail for Manila on October 30 at the afternoon.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Hakone Maru from London, via Marseilles, Naples, Suez, Colombo and Singapore, is due here to-day about 4 p.m.—one day earlier than the original schedule.

UNCONSCIOUS MAN IN A BOAT.

PICKED UP BY SHIP WHILE DRIFTING.

The steamer Dumfries, bound from Barrow to Rotterdam, stopped off Eastbourne one night and signalled for the police. Members of the police put off in a boat, and found that the ship had picked up an unconscious man in a rowing boat six miles south of Beachy Head.

The man, still unconscious, was carried ashore and taken to hospital. It is believed that he had hired a boat in the afternoon and rowed away in the direction of Beachy Head, and to have been taken ill while rowing.

SAFETY UNDER THE SEA.

NEW DEVICE FOR RAISING SUBMARINES.

Madrid.—The Minister of Marine, who has returned from the Balearic Islands, has witnessed the trials of an invention described as a "submarine raiser."

The invention, which is the work of a naval officer, Arturo Genova, is designed for the rescue of crews of submarines.

It is in the form of a buoy of light construction, which is released from a special compartment in the submarine carrying one person at a time. It is so arranged that the last man can easily manipulate it alone.

The first trial was made by the inventor himself, who rose to the top from a depth of 200 feet in about eight minutes.

The next trial was made by the Secretary of the Minister, who also floated to the top very quickly. Up to the present 30 trials have been made with the apparatus without a single failure.

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

The following passengers arrived by the M.M. s.s. d'Artagnan:—Mr. and Mrs. José Socher, Mrs. Luna de San Pedro, Mr. Le Vincent, Mr. R. V. Carter, Mr. D. S. Page, Mrs. Du Tu Hon, Ly Yee, Mrs. Ly Chung, Mr. Van Somerch, Mr. Payronnet, Mr. Wolfgang Wirth, Mr. A. Kiefer, Mr. J. Ganger, Mr. Boviu, Mr. and Mrs. Khoo, Mr. Liu Teck Lock, Mr. Kwok Wing Kai, Mrs. Phan Hoan, Mrs. Tran Thwa Duong, Mrs. Knudsen and infant, Mrs. Luong Ngu, Mr. Varie Manuel, Mr. T. Auguste, Mr. and Mrs. Ashdoun, Mr. Lee Fan Do, Mr. Lee Gong Nai, Mr. Khepoel Huet, Mr. Hong Tien, Mr. Phung Tai, Mr. Ly Anh, Mr. On Kuong Tinh, Mr. Tran Khai Tuyen, Mr. Ngo Cam Tean, Mr. Huynh Dang, Mr. Nhan Thien Tong, Mr. Huynh Chung, Mr. Te Long, Mr. Vong Han.

P. & O., British India Apear and Eastern & Australian Lines

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND). MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAMERS TAKING CARGO FOR

STRAITS, JAVA, SUMATRA, Ceylon, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, CONSTANTINOPLE, GREECE, LEVANTINE PORTS, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL POST-NIGHTLY DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KASHMIR"	9,000	24th Oct. Noon	Mars, L'don, R'dm. & A'warp.
"BURDWAN"	6,500	31st Oct.	Mars, L'don, R'dm. & A'warp.
"ALIPPORE"	5,800	4th Nov.	Straits Colonies, Bombay & Karachi.
"NALDERA"	16,000	7th Nov.	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"KASHGAR"	9,000	31st Nov.	Mars, L'don, R'dm. & A'warp. & Hull.
"BAJPUTANA"	12,000	5th Dec.	Marseilles and London.
"CORFU"	16,000	10th Dec.	do.
"SOMALI"	6,800	28th Dec.	Mars, L'don, R'dm. & A'warp. & Hull.

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"RAWALPINDI"	17,000	2nd Jan.	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"KARALA"	9,000	13th Jan.	Mars, L'don, R'dm. & A'warp.
"PERIM"	7,600	23rd Jan.	Mars, L'don, R'dm. & A'warp. & Hull.
"CHITRAL"	15,000	30th Jan.	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
"KASHMIR"	9,000	13th Feb.	Mars, L'don, R'dm. & A'warp.
"PADUA"	9,000	20th Feb.	Mars, L'don, R'dm. & A'warp.
"NALDERA"	16,000	27th Feb.	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
"SOUDAN"	8,500	6th Mar.	Mars, L'don, R'dm. & A'warp. & Hull.
"CARTRAGE"	15,000	13th Mar.	Mars, L'don, R'dm. & A'warp. & Hull.
"BAJPUTANA"	12,000	25th Mar.	do.
"CORFU"	16,000	30th Apr.	do.
"RAWALPINDI"	17,000	23rd Apr.	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"KARALA"	9,000	7th May	do.
"CHITRAL"	15,000	21st May	do.

* Cargo only. † Calls Cebu, Manila, Suez, Aden, Bombay, Calcutta.

Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Piræus, Smyrna, and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA—AFRICA SAILINGS

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"TILAWA"	10,000	18th Oct. 4 p.m.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
"SANTHA"	8,000	25th Oct.	do.
"TALMA"	10,000	13th Nov.	do.
"TAKADA"	7,000	20th Nov.	do.
"SIRDHANA"	8,000	10th Dec.	do.
"TILAWA"	10,000	24th Dec.	do.

S.I.—Apear Line steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (SOUTH)

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"NELLORE"	7,000	31st Oct.	Manila, Rabaul, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.
"PANDA"	7,000	2nd Dec.	do.
"NANKIN"	7,000	2nd Jan. 1932	do.

Regular Monthly Sailings from Hong Kong to Shanghai and Japan and Hong Kong to Australia.

Hong Kong to Sydney—19 days.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—

The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.

The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London and

The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via Suez.

The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

"BAJPUTANA"	17,000	6th Nov	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KIDDERPORE"	5,300	8th Nov	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"SOMALI"	6,800	14th Nov	Shanghai, Moji & Yokohama.
"SIRDHANA"	8,000	20th Nov	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
"CORFU"	16,000	20th Nov	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KEYBER"	9,000	22nd Nov	Shanghai & Kobe.
"TILAWA"	10,000	4th Dec.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
"RAWALPINDI"	17,000	4th Dec.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
"NANKIN"	7,000	7th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
"SANTHA"	8,000	15th Dec.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
"KARALA"	9,000	18th Dec.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
1932			
"CHITRAL"	15,000	1st Jan.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
"TILAWA"	10,000	3rd Jan.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
"KASHGAR"	9,000	9th Jan.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"TAKADA"	7,000	15th Jan.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
"KASHMIR"	9,000	15th Jan.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"MOUDAN"	6,800	22nd Jan.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
"NALDERA"	16,000	23rd Jan.	do.
"CARPETHAGE"	16,000	12th Feb.	do.
"BAJPUTANA"	17,000	20th Feb.	do.

